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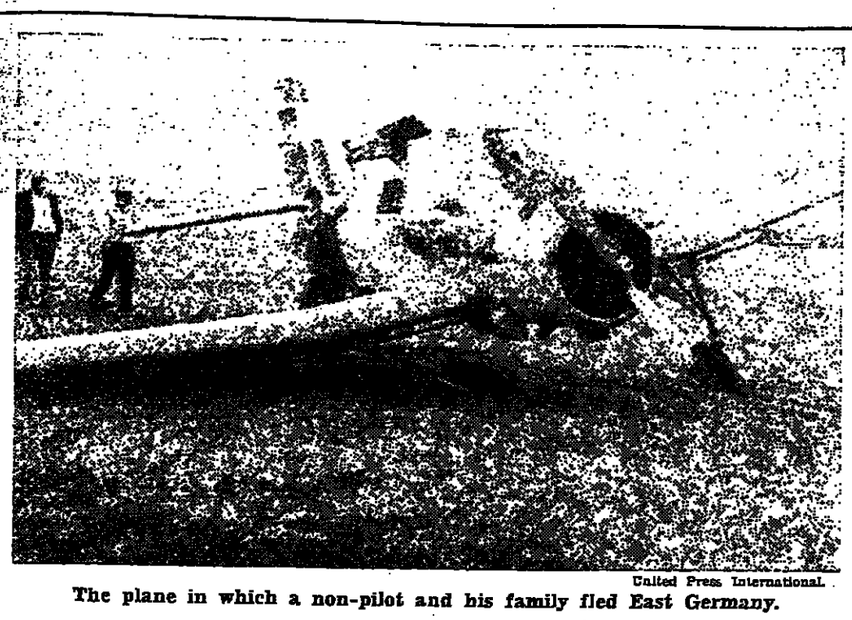
TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Partly cloudy. Temp. 21-39 (70-102). Tomorrow sunny. Yesterday's temps. 67-64 (20-18). LONDON: Mostly sunny. Temp. 13-57 (55-14). Tomorrow similar. Yesterday's temp. 57-50 (26-15). CHANNEL: Sunny. ROME: Sunny. Temps. 82-61 (28-17). NEW YORK: Sunny. Temps. 82-70 (33-21). Yesterday's temp. 86-66 (31-19).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2.

Austria	8 S.	Lebanon	90 P.
Belgium	14 B.Fr.	Luxembourg	11 L.Fr.
Denmark	2.25 D.Kr.	Morocco	1.50 Dr.
Eire (inc. tax)	11 P.	Netherlands	1 Flor.
Finland	1.40 F.M.	Nigeria	7.6
France	1.50 Fr.	Norway	2.25 N.Kr.
Germany	1 D.M.	Portugal	8 Esc.
Great Britain	10 P.	Spain	18 Ptas.
Greece	12 Dr.	Sweden	1.75 S.Fr.
India	Rs. 3.75	Switzerland	1.50 S.Fr.
Iran	25 Rials	Turkey	T.25
Italy	200 Lire	U.S. Military (Eur.)	$0.25
Israel	1.67.40	Yugoslavia	6 D.



United Press International.

The plane in which a non-pilot and his family fled East Germany.

East German Learns to Fly While Fleeing to West

LUEBECK, West Germany, Aug. 26 (UPI).—An East German mechanic with no piloting experience flew his family across the border Saturday aboard a small aircraft, crash-landing it at a West German airport. Border police said today that the mechanic, 23, his 21-year-old wife and their two-year-old child emerged unscathed from the slightly damaged plane and asked for political asylum.

A Luebeck-Blankensee Airport controller spotted the bright yellow plane—a single-engine Zlin, of Czech make—approaching in a zigzag hesitating pattern.

A flying instructor was ordered over to investigate and discovered through hand signals the pilot wanted to land but didn't know how to go about it, a police spokesman said.

After a 15-minute "on-the-spot training," all by hand signals, the East Germans came in for a rough but safe landing.

Police said the mechanic told them he had never piloted a plane before the escape.

The refugee said he took off from an airstrip near Gadebusch, 12 kilometers inside East Germany. The aircraft was used to spray fields against insects, and belonged to a state enterprise where the mechanic was employed.

The three were admitted at a refugee camp in Giessen. West German authorities said the plane will be returned to East Germany.

A Surprise Cairo Visit By Qadhafi

Bid Seen to Press For Plan of Union

By Jim Hoagland

CAIRO, Aug. 26 (WP).—Libya's Col. Moamer Qadhafi tried what appeared to be a last minute effort today to save his proposal for a full merger of Libya and Egypt by next Saturday in the face of intense Egyptian opposition to his version of unity.

The Libyan president, who has repeatedly said that the Arabs will defeat Israel and regain Palestine only by unifying their forces, arrived unexpectedly late last night aboard a special Libyan flight and went straight to a modest Cairo hotel.

He met briefly today with Vice-Premier Abdel Kader Hatem and other Egyptian officials. There was no official word if he would meet with Egyptian President Anwar Sadat, who publicly exchanged sharply worded messages with Col. Qadhafi last month over an unauthorized Libyan protest march into Egypt. Mr. Hatem had hurried back to Cairo today from Alexandria to meet with Col. Qadhafi.

Sadat Reported in Saudi Arabia

Radio Tripoli and Arab newspapers outside Egypt reported this weekend that Mr. Sadat is meeting with King Feisal in Saudi Arabia. Egyptian officials said they had no information on these reports, which have not appeared in the Egyptian press.

Mr. Hatem, who is also minister of information and culture, met with Col. Qadhafi in Tripoli during the first week in March and tried to persuade the Libyan leader to agree to the slower, step-by-step unity that the Egyptian cabinet approved in principle in July, 1972.

Most indications here are that Mr. Hatem failed to deflect the temperamental Col. Qadhafi from his goal of a declaration of complete fusion of the two states on Sept. 1. Informed sources were predicting this weekend that with both sides standing firm, chances for anything beyond a pro forma declaration of unity on Sept. 1 were almost nil.

There are no overt signs of preparation here for the referendum that is supposed to be held Saturday to approve the union of the two Arab states. Many members of the Egyptian government are on vacation or traveling abroad on official business, and there is virtually no discussion of merger in the media.

Need Seen for Compromise

"Unless Qadhafi has come to compromise, there can be no merger next Saturday," an Egyptian professional man who follows politics closely said. "Neither side is willing to be dictated to."

Mr. Sadat agreed to a constitutional merger of his populous nation with the oil-wealthy desert republic of Libya in August, 1972, after he had shifted Egypt's international stance by expelling 20,000 Russian military advisers.

Col. Qadhafi's talk with Egyptian officials may also cover his confrontation with American oil companies that have reportedly refused Libyan demands for a 51 percent government ownership of their operations in Libya.

Cairo newspapers reported today that Col. Qadhafi's arrival had taken the airport staff completely by surprise and that he had to be given an automobile that had been waiting for Egypt's minister of land reclamation.

According to other reports, Col. Qadhafi initially insisted on being driven to a small hotel in one of the poorest districts, but was finally talked into going to a more secure area.

Associated Press.

INSIDE THE BANK—Heavily armed, flak-jacketed policemen waiting out the siege yesterday of the gunman who was holding four hostages in a Stockholm bank safe.

Gunman Said to Bar Surrender

Police Drill Into Bank Vault For Swedish Bandit, Hostages

STOCKHOLM, Monday, Aug. 27 (UPI).—Police early today drilled a hole into the bank vault where a holdup man has been holed up since Friday with his four hostages and another convict, but the gunman refused to surrender, authorities said.

After police opened up a one-foot-diameter hole in the two-foot-thick roof of the vault, Stockholm Police Chief Kurt Lindroth appealed to the gunman, identified as Jan-Erik Olsson, 32, to surrender and hand over the submachine gun and explosives he has used in holding out.

But Olsson, a convicted safecracker who seized the hostages in a holdup at midday Thursday, refused to give up.

Chief Lindroth said that police were preparing to drill two smaller holes to spray gas into the vault and put the gunman and the five other people inside to sleep.

The chief had said earlier that negotiations with Olsson had broken down and police wanted to give him a last chance to surrender. If the man refused, police would resort to other techniques, he said without elaborating.

Threats to Kill

The gunman, a convicted safecracker, has repeatedly threatened to kill his hostages—one man and three young women—"but if you want my personal opinion, I don't believe he will harm them even though he is a tough and ruthless person," Chief Lindroth said.

He said that the hostages "appeared to be in a relatively good mood. But they have not had anything to drink for more than 36 hours and our doctors tell us a human being cannot be without liquid for very long."

The chief said that the gunman would not budge from his demands.

Those demands include safe conduct from the downtown bank with the hostages and Clark Olofsson, a 26-year-old convicted bank robber and former prison mate of Olsson, plus two loaded guns, three million kroner ($750,000) in ransom and a fast sports car.

"I am in constant touch with Premier Olof Palme and the government but I am personally responsible for all police action here," Chief Lindroth stated.

Yesterday, one of the hostages, Sven Saefstroem, 25, a bank clerk, said that he was prepared to die if the three girls' lives could be spared.

The holdup man, known to be armed with at least a submachine gun and explosives, his hostages and Olofsson have had no food, or even any water, since entering the safe Friday night.

Sanitary conditions inside the 43-by-10-foot bank vault "must be very serious," police said.

They said the gunman had asked for food, drink, a bed, clothes and a chemical toilet. The police said that he could have the supplies if he came out to get them.

Police occupied the bank's main room Saturday morning and turned it into a virtual fortress. The double steel doors into the vault—one locked from the outside by the police, the other presumably locked from the inside by the gunman—were surrounded by sandbag barricades.

Heath Declares A National Alert Against Bombs

From Wire Dispatches

LONDON, Aug. 26.—Prime Minister Edward Heath today ordered a national security alert to combat a week-long terrorist bombing campaign that police chiefs fear will now spread from London to cities throughout Britain.

The most serious exploding letter-bombs inflicted casualties at the London Stock Exchange Friday and at the Bank of England yesterday. A wave of bomb hoaxes has caused wide disruption.

The bomb which went off yesterday in the vaults of the Bank of England seriously injured a 44-year-old security firm driver, blowing off his left hand. A colleague was temporarily deafened.

The driver, Derek Woodward, was said today to be in serious condition in the same hospital where Joanna Knight, 26, was recovering from a letter-bomb blast at the Stock Exchange Friday. Her employer was slightly injured in the blast.

Scotland Yard's anti-terror squad said it believed at least eight more letter-bombs are in the mail.

Bank Holiday Weekend

A special warning was issued by detectives to office staff who will return to work Tuesday after the long English August bank holiday weekend.

It said: "Do not touch any letter or packet which is not familiar to you. Leave it entirely alone and call the police. We do not mind if we get 1,000 calls a day."

Offices, department stores and Mr. Heath's official London home at 10 Downing Street have been the main targets for the letter-bombs and incendiary devices, which Scotland Yard is convinced are the work of the Irish Republican Army. Most of the bombs were defused, failed to explode, or caused little damage.

Explosives experts said the devices were identical to those used by the IRA in Northern Ireland in its guerrilla campaign to force the British-ruled province into union with the Irish Republic.

Police said they were seriously concerned the bombings would now be extended from London to the rest of the country in a major change in IRA tactics.

British troops in Northern Ireland claim to have contained IRA operations there in recent months. British authorities were worried that this success may have encouraged the guerrillas to switch part of their activities to the mainland.

Appeals to Ban IRA

Conservative lawmakers today renewed appeals to the government to ban the IRA, which is outlawed in Northern Ireland but not in the rest of Britain. Banning permits arrest simply for IRA membership.

Mr. Heath said today the British government had considered outlawing the IRA in Britain, but banning the IRA in Northern Ireland had not prevented terrorist activities there, he said.

Mr. Heath said he was satisfied with the way police were dealing with the bomb campaign.

He said police had the backing of the public and were proving "extremely" effective against the bombers. The IRA is wrong if it thought it could blackmail or terrorize the British people, Mr. Heath added.

Additional security has been enforced at all air and sea ports between Britain and Ireland to prevent known IRA guerrillas and explosives reaching the mainland.

Hoax at Airport

Although no more bombs were reported, hoaxes continued. The control tower at London's Heathrow Airport was cleared for 10 minutes after a woman with an Irish accent telephoned to say a bomb had been planted. Nothing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Skylab Crew Sets Space Time Record

SPACE CENTER, Houston, Aug. 26 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts yesterday became history's longest-flying space travelers and their commander reported they were healthy and "sure as heck happy."

At 8:01 a.m. EDT, Capt. Alan L. Bean, Dr. Owen K. Garriott and Maj. Jack R. Lousma smashed the single-mission endurance mark of 28 days and 50 minutes set in June by the Skylab-1 crew.

Mission control calculated the astronauts had circled the world 404 times and had traveled 11.5 million miles since their launching July 28. Their mission plan calls for 59 days in space.

Moscow Says Peking Seeks To Rule Asia

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The Soviet Union raised its public attacks against China to a new level of hostility today by charging that Peking was intent on becoming a nuclear superpower aiming at domination over Asia.

An article in the newspaper Pravda, reflecting the views of the Soviet leadership, also said that the Chinese were seeking to discourage the present process of East-West rapprochement by asking Western nations to be mistrustful of Soviet overtures.

At the same time, the article made it clear that Moscow's aim in seeking closer economic and political relations with the West was to "isolate the reactionary, aggressive forces of the capitalist world and to strengthen world socialism as well as the Communist, workers and national liberation movements."

Soviet interest in Western technology and investment capital has been presented by Russian dissidents and by some voices in the West as a tactical maneuver to narrow a widening gap between the economic levels of development in the Soviet Union and in the West.

China's Efforts

The Soviet party newspaper said that China's own efforts to improve relations with the West would be welcomed if it pursued the same aims as the Soviet Union. But instead, Peking is trying to make common cause with imperialists against the Soviet Union, the article added.

The latest phase in the polemics, launched by Leonid Brezhnev, the Soviet leader, in a speech Aug. 15, appears to coincide with reported plans for high-level government and party meetings in Peking. The timing suggested that Moscow still hoped to influence policy making in Peking in the Soviet Union's favor, if alternative approaches were indeed being weighed by the Chinese leadership.

The Soviet outburst also comes as about 70 nonaligned nations are preparing to meet in Algiers on Sept. 5 in what has been described as one of the most representative conferences of the developing countries.

Peking Denounces Moscow

TOKYO, Aug. 26 (AP).—For the second straight day China today denounced Soviet leaders for their "social-imperialist policy of aggression."

In an article broadcast by the official Hsinhua news agency, Peking attacked the Soviet Union for supposedly glorifying the "atrocities of aggression" committed by czarist Russia.

The broadcast followed an article yesterday in the official People's Daily that used quotations from Lenin to question the sincerity of recent Soviet statements opposing the use of force in international affairs.

During 1969-71

Taps Reported on 3 High U.S. Aides

By John M. Crewdson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Three high-ranking foreign service officers, including a key assistant to Henry A. Kissinger during the Vietnam peace talks in Paris, were among 13 government officials whose telephones were tapped on President Nixon's authority between 1969 and 1971, according to sources familiar with the operation.

The sources said that the officials whose telephones were monitored included William H. Sullivan, formerly the State Department's liaison officer to the Paris talks and now ambassador to the Philippines, Richard F. Pedersen, formerly the State Department counselor and now U.S. ambassador to Hungary, and Richard L. Sneider, now deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs.

Mr. Nixon said on May 22 that the two-year wiretap effort, which included as its targets four newsmen, six members of the National Security Council headed by Mr. Kissinger, and a presidential speechwriter, was initiated to put a stop to news reports of "highly sensitive foreign policy initiatives . . . which were obviously based on leaks."

Mr. Nixon said that the program had been coordinated by Mr. Kissinger, his national security adviser and secretary of state-designate, J. Edgar Hoover, the late FBI director, and by former Attorney General John N. Mitchell.

Rogers Is Critical

The departing Secretary of State, William P. Rogers, criticized yesterday the White House-sanctioned wiretapping of the three foreign service officers.

Paul J. Hare, the acting State Department spokesman, said that Mr. Rogers had told him that he was never informed by the White House of the wiretaps and "would not have approved them."

His views, made known one week before he is to leave office, were his most explicit criticism of any action which had been approved by Mr. Nixon.

Last Wednesday, Mr. Nixon announced that he had accepted with "personal regret" the resignation of Mr. Rogers effective Sept. 3, and that he would nominate Mr. Kissinger to replace him as secretary of state.

Some members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, including Stuart Symington, D., Mo., who is its acting chairman, have said that Mr. Kissinger will be questioned on his role in the wiretap program at confirmation hearings on his nomination for the State Department's top post. The hearings are expected to begin in about two weeks.

Mr. Kissinger said at a news conference last week in San Clemente, Calif., that he would be "prepared to account" to the Senate on his part in the operation.

Mr. Kissinger has said that he finds the use of wiretaps distasteful, but he has also characterized the leaks of secret information that the operation was designed to halt as equally unfortunate. "The line between national security and individual

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Heavy Fighting Reported

2 Phnom Penh Highways Cut; Post-Raid Lull Is Seen Ended

By Malcolm W. Browne

PHNOM PENH, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The military command reported today that enemy forces had cut both of the capital's overland supply routes and that the lull which followed the Aug. 15 cessation of American bombing in Cambodia was apparently over.

The command spokesman, Col. Am Rong, said that Highway 4, leading southwest to the seaport of Kampong Som, and Highway 5, leading northwest to the western rice-producing province of Battambang, had been "provisionally cut."

● Cambodia reports say, and U.S. confirms, that Hanoi, Khmer Rouge troops battle. Page 2.

Heavy fighting was reportedly in progress at several points on and near both highways.

One of the principal clashes today was about 30 miles to the northwest, on Highway 5—which the Communists had cut two days ago—at a point where government forces were trying to break through the enemy roadblock.

On Highway 4, which was closed only this morning, the main fighting and the closings were in the vicinity of Kampong Speu, a provincial capital 28 miles southwest of Phnom Penh.

Highways 4 and 5 have been closed for long periods since the Communist offensive began in June but were reopened last month. Convoys had been moving along both almost daily until this morning.

Only One Link

The Mekong River is now the only remaining supply link to Phnom Penh from South Vietnam.

Another road that had been reopened in the last few days was again closed today. The Communists attacked government forces at several points along Highway 21, which runs southeast of Phnom Penh along the western bank of the Bassac River. The fighting was heaviest at Setibo, 14 miles from the capital.

The government claimed a major victory a short distance to the east, however.

The government spokesman said that in fighting yesterday 200 enemy troops were killed and 100 weapons were seized at Angkor Chey on Highway 1 on the Mekong River and 18 miles southeast of Phnom Penh.

The government gave no further details of the encounter, which occurred at about the time that the latest river convoy was moving up the river from South Vietnam.

Heavy fighting was also reported in the vicinity of Kampong Cham, Cambodia's third largest city, 45 miles northeast of Phnom Penh. That city has long been encircled by enemy forces, but pressure has increased sharply during the last week and the government has airlifted in major reinforcements.

Saigon Battle Report

SAIGON, Aug. 26 (AP).—The government today reported 124 cease-fire violations, up 60 percent from the daily battle count last week.

The worst clash was reported in Kontum Province in the Central Highlands. The Saigon command said that a morning attack on an infantry unit about nine miles from Kontum City left six gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

T-Bone Steaks Are Pawned In Arizona

TUCSON, Ariz., Aug. 26 (UPI).—A pawnshop here reported a man pawned three T-bone steaks.

Donald Virgino, co-owner of the Arizona Traders pawnshop, said he gave the man $5 for the steaks and promised to hold them for 30 days in a freezer at the shop.

"We'll take most anything of value," said Mr. Virgino. "If he doesn't come back I'll eat them."

Humanist Leaders' Manifesto: 'No Deity Will Save Us'

By Eleanor Blau

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—One hundred and twenty religious leaders, philosophers, scientists, writers and social scientists have signed a document criticizing religious dogmatism and stressing that humans alone must solve the problems that threaten their existence on earth.

"No deity will save us; we must save ourselves," the statement declared.

Its signers included Andrei D. Sakharov, the dissident Soviet physicist; B. F. Skinner, the Harvard psychologist, Sidney Hook, professor emeritus of philosophy at New York University; Rabbi Mordecai M. Kaplan, founder of the Jewish Reconstructionist Movement; Dr. Francis Crick, British co-discoverer of the structure of the DNA molecule; Isaac Asimov, author; John Ciardi, poet; and Corliss Lamont, chairman of the National Emergency Civil Liberties Committee.

CPI.

Francis Crick.

The 4,000-word document—called "Humanist Manifesto II"—attempts to update a 1933 document, "Humanist Manifesto I," whose signers included John Dewey, the philosopher. That statement had set forth humanist values in general terms, but did not touch on specific issues.

The new, more lengthy manifesto affirms a right to birth control, abortion, divorce, sexual freedom, euthanasia and privacy. It urges extension of participatory democracy, the establishment of a minimum guaranteed annual income and universal education.

It says war and nationalism are obsolete, calls for worldwide ecological planning and cautions against retreat from technology. It also rejects racial and ethnic "separations which set people and groups against each other" as well as "sexual chauvinism—male or female."

NYT.

B. F. Skinner.

Throughout, the manifesto emphasizes freedom of the individual, more so than did its predecessor, which was largely a criticism of theism.

Humanism—which relates ethics to human experience—has roots in Confucianism and Greek and Roman philosophy. However, it had not yet developed as an organized movement when the first manifesto appeared.

The doctrine spread from the United States to major Western countries after World War II and is now said to have 3 million adherents, of which perhaps 250,000 are in the United States.

Following are excerpts from the Humanist Manifesto II:

● Promises of immortal salvation or fear of eternal damnation

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

King's Condition Is Deteriorating

HELSINGBORG, Sweden, Aug. 26 (AP).—Sweden's 90-year-old King Gustaf VI Adolf's condition was deteriorating and "extraordinarily critical" today, his doctor said.

The official communiqué said the king was bleeding internally and his physicians have not been able to stop it. It also said the king's heart action was very strained and unsteady and that his kidneys have practically stopped functioning.

The king's relatives, including Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, 27, were not allowed to stay in the king's room, but were following developments in an adjoining room. The king has been seriously ill for eight days. He underwent abdominal surgery on Tuesday.

French, Spanish Andorra Rulers Meet for First Time Since 1278

ANDORRA, Aug. 26 (AP).—The two rulers of this tiny mountain state conferred yesterday in the first such meeting since the year 1278.

President Georges Pompidou of France and the Spanish bishop of Urgel—the incumbents who jointly rule this country of 20,000 people—talked for several hours in the nearby French town of Cahors.

What brought them together was the need for "a large and confident review of all the problems arising due to the . . . changes of the last few years," an official announcement said.

Officials said it was the first such meeting of the two "questors," as they are called, since the bishop of Urgel and the Count of Foix agreed to rule Andorra together in 1278.

The French count's rights later reverted to King Henry IV and more recently to the presidents of France. The two rulers have permanent deputies, who run this 190-square-mile territory in the Pyrenees.

The Andorrans pay the French president a symbolic 960 francs and the Spanish bishop 450 pesetas on alternating years. In addition, the ruler receiving the money gets a gift of 12 cheeses, 12 chickens, 12 grouse and six hams.

For years Andorra was quiescent, but in the past decade tourism, the sale of stamps and extensive smuggling activities have wrought changes.

French Officials, Press Harsh About Paris-Bonn Relations

By Flora Lewis

PARIS, Aug. 26 (NYT).—A few months after solemn celebration of the 10th anniversary of France's special friendship treaty with West Germany, a sultry summer storm has darkened Paris's relations with Bonn.

The words, both from top officials and in the press, have been remarkably harsh. President Georges Pompidou has been quoted as telling an aide, "I am not obsessed with the Germans, and anyone who thinks I am is making a big mistake."

The context indicated that Mr. Pompidou felt no special need to be on excellent terms with Bonn, and felt free to be angry with Chancellor Willy Brandt.

A number of French editorial writers have carried the tone a step further, reviving one way or another the old warnings that Germany is a danger to France.

Paris Match, the mass circulation pictorial magazine, quotes an unnamed Alsatian as saying: "The Germans always loved Alsace. Twice they tried to conquer it with arms. Now, they are trying to invade us with marks."

The generally pro-government newsweekly approvingly quotes the opposition Socialist leader, François Mitterrand, as saying: "Now that it has regained the status of empire, how will Germany resist using their language and nourishing their dreams? Germany is growing in proportion to the way our Europe shrinks."

L'Express, France's biggest newsweekly, which is generally critical of the government, read Mr. Pompidou's quoted remark as deliberately intended to mask a deep concern about Germany.

"After 25 years of building Europe," an editorial said, "French policy is once again dominated by a fear of Germany. An obsessive fear feeds Georges Pompidou's pessimism and paralyzes him. He thinks the United States is about to accept the Russian idea of a neutralized and disarmed Central Europe which would include the two Germanys and leave France on the front line."

Keystone of Policy

There has been no way of telling whether such comments—and there have been many more on frayed French-German relations in the past two weeks—reflect a surface irritation that will pass when the serious diplomatic season begins this fall or the start of a basic policy debate.

French-German reconciliation has been the keystone of French foreign policy since the early 1950s, through all the changes of government and regime. When he returned to power in 1958, the late President Charles de Gaulle firmly and decisively endorsed that policy, though he changed much else, and he cemented the special relations by the treaty signed with the late Chancellor Konrad Adenauer in the spring of 1963.

There has been nothing substantive to show that the current spate of tension is really intended to reopen that basic postwar decision, and not just the minor bickering that seems inevitable between friendly nations when their profound common interests have come to be taken for granted.

Less Discretion

But French officials have been making it known with less and less concern for the usual discretion that Mr. Pompidou is not especially fond of Mr. Brandt and that their semi-annual meeting in Bonn last June was stiff and cool.

Paris said nothing about that at the time. The word began to come out after Mr. Brandt showed enthusiasm for the idea of a European meeting with President Nixon this year and after Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the United States.

The focus of the squabbles with West Germany now is on economics and Atlantic diplomacy. But the undertones have included some veiled appeals to the old national hostility, still graven on monuments and memories throughout France.

France Stays Silent on New A-Test Report

PAPEETE, Tahiti, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Military and civil officials refused today to confirm or deny statements from the New Zealand and Australian governments that France carried out its fourth nuclear test of the summer yesterday.

"The bomb. What bomb?" a spokesman for the local French military authorities said when asked about the blast.

Local civil authorities also refused to comment when asked about the reports, as did authorities in Paris.

The French have consistently refused to comment concerning the testing program, citing national security reasons for their silence.

The latest experiment, held 700 miles from Tahiti, on Mururoa Atoll, was first reported by Australia's Prime Minister Gough Whitlam. He said his government had "reason to believe that France had today [Saturday] exploded another nuclear device."

The New Zealand and Australian governments said they did not know how strong the blast was, but the previous three tests—held July 21 and 27 and Aug. 18—were all in the low-yield, kiloton range, leading to speculation that France was perfecting a trigger device for a larger bomb.

The Paris newspaper L'Aurore said the new atmospheric blast was the first thermonuclear device set off this year by the French and it would be the last test in the current series.

France has held the experiments despite widespread international protests and Peru's decision to cut off diplomatic ties with Paris because of the tests.

There was an indication that France may in the future discontinue its atmospheric testing program in favor of underground experiments.

The daily newspaper Le Monde said that French Defense Minister Robert Galley, who left Paris for a South Pacific tour last Thursday, would investigate the feasibility of underground testing on the Marquesa Islands.

U.S. Aides in E. Berlin

BERLIN, Aug. 26 (UPI).—A U.S. diplomatic team has arrived for technical discussions with East Germany about establishing an embassy in East Berlin, an American spokesman said today.

Tanzam Rail Halfway to Completion

Chinese-Backed Line Crosses Into Zambia

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—The presidents of Zambia and Tanzania will celebrate the crossing of their common border by the Chinese-financed Tanzam railroad tomorrow, marking the half-way stage in the building of the line.

Less than three years since they inaugurated the construction work in Dar es Salaam in October, 1970, amid considerable doubt in Western circles about the feasibility of the project, the work is nearly two years ahead of schedule.

After successfully tackling the toughest country on the whole route, through Tanzania's southern highlands, the Chinese engineers now expect to finish track-laying by the end of next year.

15,000 Chinese Technicians

Originally the target date for completion was the end of 1977, but the 50,000-strong labor force, which includes 15,000 Chinese technicians, has made faster progress than anyone expected.

Presidents Julius Nyerere and Kenneth Kaunda will be playing host at the ceremony at the border town of Tunduma to President Mobuto Sese Seko of Zaire, and possibly also to President Seretse Khama of Botswana, although his presence has still to be confirmed, according to Tanzania sources.

When completed, the railroad will run for 1,162 miles from Dar es Salaam port to Kapiri Mposhi in the Zambian copper belt, with 606 miles of track in Tanzania—all now laid—and the remaining 556 miles on the Zambian side.

At Kapiri Mposhi, the new rail link will be integrated with the Zambian rail system, and initially it is designed to handle two million tons of freight in each direction annually, with nine trains running each way daily.

Eventually the capacity of the Tanzam line will be 3,500,000 tons of freight each way annually, with 17 trains running daily in each direction, and it should thus free landlocked Zambia completely from any need to use trade routes through white-ruled countries of southern Africa.

This has been the main political objective of the project, which is being financed by an interest-free loan of $169 million from China.

Heavy Battles In Cambodia

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment soldiers wounded and 56 Viet Cong troops dead.

[Fighting also was reported near the provincial capitals of Hué and An Loc. United Press International said.]

U.S. Officials Gloomy

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—U.S. officials said yesterday that they were gloomy about the Cambodian situation because of intelligence that a new insurgent push against Phnom Penh was imminent.

They said that despite serious losses inflicted on the rebels by recently ended American B-52 and tactical air strikes, the insurgents were preparing to attack the capital in the next couple of days, judging from intelligence reports.

The U.S. officials estimated the insurgent force in the Phnom Penh area at 30,000 men, plus about 5,000 Vietnamese Communists.

The officials here concluded that the resistance ability of President Lon Nol's armed forces is limited despite their numerical superiority and edge in weaponry over the insurgents.

7 Neo-Fascists Seized as Chile Strike Terrorists

SANTIAGO, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Chilean police today arrested Roberto Thieme, leader of the neo-fascist Fatherland and Freedom movement, which is held responsible for much of the violence that has marked the continuing truckers' strike against the government.

He and six members of his movement were seized early today as they met at a fashionable restaurant in a residential suburb of Santiago, a police statement said.

All seven men were armed but offered no resistance, the statement added.

Officials have reported nearly 600 incidents of sabotage and terrorism, including dynamite attacks on roads, power lines and other public utilities, since the truckers' strike began 32 days ago. The stoppage is costing the country an estimated $6 million a day.

As a result of the strike against his leftist regime, President Salvador Allende was today struggling to put together a cabinet which would command enough support to hold the government together when he leaves for Algeria next week.

United Press International

President Thieu, watched by Saigon mayor and a press spokesman, voting yesterday.

Laos Says Hanoi Pledges Troop Withdrawal After Pact

By David K. Shipler

VIENTIANE, Laos, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The Laotian government has received assurances from the Communist-led Pathet Lao that all North Vietnamese troops will leave Laos if a final peace agreement is signed here, according to the government's chief negotiator.

The pledge was said to have been given before last Monday's abortive coup d'etat, but since then both the North Vietnamese and the pathet Lao have said their policies remain unchanged.

"We have received a promise from the other side that, within two months, all North Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn," said Pheng Phongsvan, the neutralist interior minister, referring to a period two months after an agreement. He is conducting talks with the Pathet Lao in an effort to set up a coalition government.

"I believe it," Mr. Pheng asserted, but some American officials here are skeptical that the North Vietnamese will abandon the Ho Chi Minh Trail, which has served them for years as a military supply route through the mountains of eastern Laos into South Vietnam.

These officials reason that the North Vietnamese have expended a good deal of effort since the cease-fire on improving the network of paths and roads that make up the trail and that they would not have done so unless they intended to use it.

Nevertheless, Mr. Pheng and some Western military men stationed here counter that the trail has declined in importance as North Vietnam has developed alternate routes for southbound supplies, weapons and troops.

An official of the North Vietnamese Embassy here said in an interview: "We will have no more need for the Ho Chi Minh Trail after the war. We can send supplies South on roads across the Demilitarized Zone."

American intelligence officials in South Vietnam have observed the construction of a substantial new road system in Viet Cong territory in the south. With the cease-fire in effect since January, and cessation of American bombing, North Vietnam's troop movements and logistic support in South Vietnam have been made relatively easy.

Will Observe Accord

Under the peace agreement signed on Feb. 21 by the two sides in Laos, all foreign troops are to be out of the country within 60 days after a new coalition government is installed.

Asked whether his government would comply, a North Vietnamese official said: "We will seriously observe the accord of Feb. 21 between the Pathet Lao and the Vientiane side."

Mr. Pheng said that he had information indicating that North Vietnamese troops had already begun a withdrawal, but this could not be confirmed with any other source. He said also that the American-financed and American-trained Thai troops—believed to number about 15,000 here—had also begun to leave. The U.S. Embassy refused to comment on this.

It is also believed here that the most critical negotiations on a peace settlement in Laos are now taking place not between the Vientiane government and the Pathet Lao, but within the Vientiane government itself.

The Pathet Lao has expressed its readiness to sign the agreement setting up a coalition to rule Laos, but right-wing elements within the government are still resisting numerous provisions of the accord.

Since Monday's action led by exiled right-wing military officers, the neutralist premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, has been holding sessions with his generals and some cabinet members in an effort to build a consensus favoring the terms of the settlement.

Kidnappers Free Boy in Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Kidnappers yesterday released Mariano Vaneskehian, a two-year-old boy seized five days ago from his nurse by four men and a woman.

They were reported to be demanding a ransom of $240,000 from the boy's father, a tanning works executive. It was not known whether the sum had been paid. Meanwhile, ransoms totaling $3 million were demanded today for two businessmen kidnapped yesterday.

One, the managing director of an Argentine whisky company, was dragged from his car in a Buenos Aires suburb. The other, who recently put 1,000 men out of work when he took over a new textile firm, was seized at his factory by men with submachine guns.

Police in Rome Say TV Man Alone in U.S.

ROME, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Jack Begon, an American television reporter who says he was kidnapped by the Mafia to America, did visit the United States, alone, the police said here today.

The 62-year-old journalist, who suddenly reappeared at a Rome hospital last Monday, was later arrested and charged with faking his abduction and stealing company funds.

The police here said today they had discovered through Interpol and the police in the United States that Mr. Begon had visited the United States, alone, made several phone calls, and was free while there. They did not elaborate.

Heath Orders National Alert

(Continued from Page 1)

was found and the airport said flight operations were not affected.

Hoaxes yesterday stretched police resources in London to the limit. Main line rail stations were evacuated and play was stopped in the England-versus-West Indies cricket match while Lord's Cricket Ground was searched.

Thousands of shoppers were cleared from stores in Oxford Street when a bomb was found in a fashion shop. The detonator went off but failed to ignite the main charge. Police said enough explosive had been left to kill or injure dozens of people in the crowded store.

At the same time, the Ministry of Defense said the IRA could be planning a kidnap and murder campaign against hitchhiking servicemen.

The ministry issued a warning to all servicemen returning from bank holiday leave not to wear their uniforms but to return to their units in civilian clothes.

A ministry spokesman said an anonymous caller telephoned the newspaper the People to tell them of the IRA plan.

The spokesman said the warning about hitchhiking was not restricted to soldiers.

"I don't suppose the IRA would draw a line," he said.

Thieu Backers Sure Victors in Senate Race

By James M. Markham

SAIGON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—South Vietnamese voters turned out in large numbers today for a Senate election that was expected to give President Nguyen Van Thieu a firm grasp of the legislature at the expense of his dwindling legal opposition.

In the first national elections since last year's Communist offensive and the signing of the January peace agreement, the 7 million registered voters were given a choice among four 15-man slates of candidates who will fill 30 of 60 seats in the Senate.

However, the first two slates, which enjoyed the backing of the government apparatus and Mr. Thieu's rapidly growing Democracy party, were the foregone victors of the contest, whose results will be announced tomorrow.

The two other slates, comprising political unknowns who had taken an anti-government stance, were widely regarded as strawmen for the winners.

According to unofficial returns, a total of 6,547,414 of 7,060,027 registered voters cast ballots—or 92 percent. This vote was even higher than the 87.9 percent turnout in the 1971 presidential election, which had held the record for the percentage of voters.

[Communist terrorism was blamed for the deaths of at least eight persons on election day, according to the Associated Press. But a government spokesman characterized the terrorist activity as "below average" today.]

In addition to the 30 Senate seats to be filled, a 31st vacancy, created by the elevation of Gen. Tran Van Huong to the vice-presidency, will be filled by a reserve candidate on the slate that wins the most votes.

Mr. Thieu can already count on a firmly pro-government majority of 85 in the lower house. After today, he will have a bloc of about 40 in the Senate, where he had not had a reliable majority.

Grivas Backers Release Cypriot Justice Minister

NICOSIA, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Cypriot Justice Minister Christos Vakis was freed tonight, a month after he was kidnapped by supporters of underground leader Gen. George Grivas, the government announced.

Mr. Vakis was taken from his home at gunpoint July 27 by supporters of Gen. Grivas, who later said Mr. Vakis was ultimately responsible for the alleged ill-treatment of political detainees.

President Makarios flatly rejected conditions set by Gen. Grivas for Mr. Vakis's release. These included the freeing of all detainees and the replacement of Archbishop Makarios as president.

There was no immediate news of Mr. Vakis's condition. His wife led a demonstration of 500 women in Nicosia last Friday. They marched to the presidential palace with placards branding Gen. Grivas as a "criminal."

'No Deity Will Save Us,' Leading Humanists Declare

(Continued from Page 1)

are both illusory and harmful. They distract human beings from present concern, from self-actualization and from rectifying social injustices.

● We affirm that moral values derive their source from human experience. Ethics is autonomous and situational, needing no theological or ideological sanction.

● In the area of sexuality, we believe that intolerant attitudes, often cultivated by orthodox religions and puritanical cultures, unduly repress sexual conduct. The right to birth control, abortion and divorce should be recognized.

● To enhance freedom and dignity the individual must experience a full range of civil liberties in all societies. This includes... a recognition of an individual's right to die with dignity, euthanasia and the right to suicide.

● We are committed to an open and democratic society. We must extend participatory democracy in its true sense to the economy, the school, the family, the work place and voluntary associations.

● We deplore the division of humankind on nationalistic grounds... We look to the development of a system of world law and a world order based upon transnational federal government.

Khmer Rouge, Hanoi Units Reported Battling Each Other

By Fox Butterfield

KOMPONG TRACH DISTRICT, Cambodia, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Intense fighting between North Vietnamese and Cambodian Communist troops has been reported by Cambodian refugees coming into this remote area along the South Vietnamese border.

The fighting, the refugees say, was initiated by the Cambodian Communists after a conflict over scarce rice supplies and territorial control and has resulted in hundreds of casualties for the North Vietnamese and Cambodians.

The refugees' accounts are considered by American officials as highly significant and the first firm evidence supporting reports from intelligence agents of such fighting for the last month over a wide area near the South Vietnamese border in southeastern Cambodia.

[In New York, U.S. Defense Secretary James R. Schlesinger confirmed today that North Vietnamese and Khmer Rouge forces had fought each other and said that the clashes would be significant if they continued, the Associated Press reported.

["We've had periodic reports of fighting between the North Vietnamese and the Cambodians," he said on a National Broadcasting Co. television show. He added, "That would be a significant development should it continue," but he avoided attaching any great significance now to reports about the fighting.]

As a result of the fighting, according to South Vietnamese officers across the border in Chau Doc Province, there has been a noticeable drop this month in North Vietnamese border infiltration and there have been fewer attacks on government outposts in the area.

Desolate Stretch

The refugees are situated about 140 miles southwest of Saigon on the Cambodian bank of the Vinh Te Canal opposite the Vietnamese village of Tan Khanh Hoa. The area, a vast, desolate stretch of grassland and swamp formed by the Mekong Delta, has long been used by the North Vietnamese 1st Division as a rear base and for infiltration into South Vietnam.

Since the North Vietnamese began arming and training the Khmer Rouge after the overthrow of Prince Norodom Sihanouk in 1970, American officials have looked for signs of trouble between them, for the Cambodians and Vietnamese have traditionally been bitter enemies. But despite some rumors of conflicts, the two sides seemed to get along surprisingly well.

According to the refugees, who arrived here at the canal bank last week, the fighting began when a group of Khmer Rouge soldiers intercepted a North Vietnamese supply convoy and seized its rice.

"After that there was shooting everywhere and we could not live in our homes any more," Yut Pong, a 65-year-old farmer, recalled.

Mr. Pong, like the other refugees, referred to the Cambodian Communists as the "Khmer liberation forces." He said that after the fighting began, they assembled all the people in his village to hear a lecture on the need to throw the North Vietnamese out of Cambodia.

The Khmer Rouge said that all Vietnamese Communist troops "came to live in our country like parasites," Mr. Pong reported. "They said the Viet Cong would eventually eat up all our rice without doing any good for Cambodia."

Told to 'Rise Up'

"Then they ordered us to rise up and fight the Viet Cong, to use knives and our fists because we didn't have guns," he continued. But the villagers were too afraid to join the fighting, Mr. Pong said, and after two or three weeks of constant shooting they decided to take advantage of the confusion and flee to the border.

Mr. Pong's home was in the village of Tuk Meas, about eight miles inside Cambodia. He and several other refugees said that there was a serious rice shortage on the Cambodian side because, for the last year or two, many people had either fled their land or been forced to move by the Khmer Rouge to areas farther from the frontier.

About 360 Cambodians are living in makeshift bamboo and thatched shelters here along the canal bank and an estimated 15,000 are quartered in refugee camps in Chau Doc Province just across the border. Some of the refugees inside South Vietnam are Cambodian government soldiers who fled recently with their jeeps, trucks and even artillery pieces, which they reportedly fire back across the border now and then.

Another refugee, Cham Khem, said that the Khmer Rouge appeared to be doing badly in the fighting because they were outnumbered and outgunned by North Vietnamese regular troops. "Sometimes, to make up for their disadvantage," he said, the Khmer Rouge "pushed the villagers in front of them, and so many, many people were shot."

U.S. intelligence officials in Saigon say they believe that the fighting has spread to many parts of Kampot and Takeo Provinces along the border in southeastern Cambodia. In some of these battles, these officials report, as many as 200 men have been killed on both sides.

Apart from advisers and supply agents, few North Vietnamese are stationed far from the border in this area of Cambodia and so it is unclear how deep inside the country the fighting may have spread.

Taps Reported In 1969-71 on Top U.S. Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

freedom has to be carefully drawn," he said at the news conference.

During the two-year period beginning in May of 1969, Mr. Mitchell signed 13 authorizations to wiretap the telephones of government officials selected from lists of names that were provided by Mr. Kissinger. Nine of the 13 officials have been identified so far by sources familiar with the operation.

The White House and Mr. Kissinger's office have declined comment on the disclosures, and aside to Mr. Kissinger has said that he would have no comment on the reports that Ambassador Sullivan had been among those monitored.

A career State Department officer, Mr. Sullivan worked closely with Mr. Kissinger in Paris late last year and early in 1973 as the liaison between the technical level talks, where the protocol on supervising the Vietnam cease-fire was worked out, and the top-level negotiations between Mr. Kissinger and Le Duc Tho, the North Vietnamese negotiator.

He had previously been the ambassador to Laos during the Johnson administration, and was the deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asia and Pacific affairs when he was nominated for his present post in the Philippines in April.

Mr. Pedersen, who was recently appointed as ambassador to Hungary, served as the State Department counselor from January of 1969. He worked closely with Mr. Rogers.

In addition to Mr. Sneider, who was on the National Security Council staff before assuming his present post as deputy assistant secretary, six former staff members have been identified as targets of the telephone surveillance operation.

They are Helmut Sonnenfeldt, now the Nixon administration's nominee for under secretary of the Treasury; Morton Halperin, Winston Lord; Daniel I. Davidson; Anthony K. Lake; and Richard Moose, now a consultant to the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

William Safire, a former speechwriter for President Nixon and now a columnist for The New York Times, was also a target of the surveillance.

In addition, the telephones of four newsmen were tapped. They were William Beecher, then a military correspondent for The New York Times and now deputy assistant secretary of defense for public affairs; Hedrick Smith, then a diplomatic correspondent of the Times and now its Moscow bureau chief; Henry Brandon, the Washington-based correspondent of the Sunday Times of London, and Marvin Kalb, who covers the State Department for the Columbia Broadcasting System.

U.S. Defeats Britain In Checkers Tourney

BOURNEMOUTH, England, Aug. 26 (AP).—The United States was proclaimed world checkers champion here Friday night after thrashing Britain by 79 games to 31 in a tournament that has been played only three times in 68 years.

One hundred games were drawn in the week-long contest in this south coast resort. The two previous matches since the tournament began in 1905 ended with one victory to each country in the opening year and in 1927.

The star performer for the U.S. team was Leo Levitt. He won nine games, drew 11 and lost none for a total of 29 points.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	27	81	Sunny
AMSTERDAM	21	70	Fair
ANKARA	29	84	Fair
ATHENS	28	82	Sunny
BEIRUT	30	86	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Cloudy
BERLIN	22	72	Fair
BRUSSELS	22	72	Sunny
BUDAPEST	25	77	Fair
CAIRO	33	91	Sunny
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Fair
COSTA DEL SOL	27	81	Cloudy
DUBLIN	18	66	Cloudy
EDINBURGH	17	63	Fair
FLORENCE	29	84	Cloudy
FRANKFURT	24	75	Sunny
GENEVA	22	72	Fair
ISTANBUL	28	82	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	25	77	Fair
LISBON	26	79	Sunny
LONDON	21	70	Cloudy
MADRID	29	84	Fair
MILAN	30	86	Rain
MONTREAL	21	68	Cloudy
MOSCOW	10	50	Showers
MUNICH	22	72	Sunny
NEW YORK	28	82	Sunny
NICE	28	79	Cloudy
OSLO	18	64	Fair
PARIS	24	75	Sunny
PRAGUE	22	72	Fair
ROME	29	79	Fair
SOFIA	23	73	Storms
STOCKHOLM	17	63	Cloudy
TEHRAN	35	95	Fair
TEL AVIV	30	86	Fair
TUNIS	31	88	Cloudy
VENICE	25	77	Cloudy
VIENNA	24	75	Fair
WARSAW	17	63	Fair
WASHINGTON	30	87	Sunny
ZURICH	18	64	Overcast

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada 12m GMT; others at 12m G.M.T.)

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State Dept. Asks Probe

Study in U.S. Charges Firms Deal Illegally With Rhodesia

By Anthony Astrachan

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (WP).—Several U.S. companies have violated U.S. laws against doing business with Rhodesia that carry penalties of $10,000 fines and 10-year jail sentences, a report of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace has charged.

The report said that Pan American World Airways, Trans World Airlines, the Hertz and Avis car-rental agencies, American travel agencies and the Journal of Commerce, a newspaper, also may have violated the law.

As a result of the Carnegie study, the State Department has asked the Treasury Department and the Federal Aviation Administration to investigate the cases except for the Journal of Commerce. There, the State Department takes the position that there has been no violation. An investigation could involve U.S. constitutional guarantees of freedom of the press.

The report also is likely to provoke strong criticism of the United States in the UN General Assembly this fall. Pan Am and TWA declined to comment because they had not seen the report, except to say that they believed they were complying with the law as written.

3 Elements Involved

The law in this case consists of three elements:

- A U.S. statute, the UN Participation Act of 1945, which binds the United States to comply with UN decisions, authorizes Executive Orders for its implementation, and sets $10,000 fines and 10-year jail sentences as the maximum penalties for their violation.
- Two resolutions of the UN Security Council to impose economic sanctions on Rhodesia, an African colony whose white rulers seized independence from Britain illegally in 1965.
- Two executive orders issued by President Johnson under the 1945 UN act to give effect to the Security Council resolutions. They prohibit a range of actions connected with trade and travel to Rhodesia. The Byrd amendment, passed in 1971, allows the import of chrome and other "strategic and critical materials" from Rhodesia in certain circumstances, in contradiction to these orders and the UN participation action.

The orders have never resulted in a court action and rarely have been enforced, even by warning letters from the Treasury, the Commerce Department or the FAA.

The report states that Pan Am and TWA violate the law by making reservations for flights on Air Rhodesia, writing tickets for the flights, paying Air Rhodesia for the interline billing and making hotel and car rental reservations in Rhodesia.

The law forbids both the transfer of funds to Rhodesia and the operation of any U.S. air carrier "in coordination with any airline instituted or aircraft registered in Southern Rhodesia."

The FAA, charged with enforcing the law, says it does no monitoring of airline business with Rhodesia but relies on complaints that sanctions have been violated. FAA officials said they had not received any complaints.

The report also says that Hertz and Avis may be violating the law by licensing the use of their name in Rhodesia. It cites four American travel agencies for possibly violating the law on promoting trade and on payment to Rhodesian hotels and travel agencies.

The Journal of Commerce, an international business publication, has run a number of advertisements inviting trade with and investment in Rhodesia. The Carnegie report says the law also forbids acts that "promote" trade.

Flight Linked to Rhodesia

AMSTERDAM, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—A DC-8 jet flew into Amsterdam's Schiphol Airport today, quickly loaded 30 tons of freight and then took off for Africa—with mystery still surrounding its alleged activities as a sanctions-buster for the Rhodesian government.

The plane is owned by Capt. Jack Malloch, a long-time friend of Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith. The DC-8 was on another of its regular freight flights on the Africa-Europe trade route, which the London Sunday Times claimed today were a cover for a sanctions-breaking operation devised by the Rhodesians to circumvent UN trade embargoes.

British press reports said the airplane, operated by Affretair, registered as an airline based at Libreville, Gabon, had for the past five months been flying Rhodesian beef to Greece and picking up cargo in Europe and flying it to West Africa.

White House Aide Says Nixon 'Is Fit'

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Aug. 26 (UPI).—President Nixon is a man "in command of himself" and he is neither ill nor nervous, presidential counselor Anne Armstrong says.

At a news conference Friday, Mrs. Armstrong said she had just left the President at the Western White House in San Clemente and "he is fit."

She said she brought up the subject of the President's health because "there have been a lot of stories to the contrary—that he is haggard, nervous, irritable and his health has not been the best.

"I can assure you this man is in command of himself."

Russians Lodge Bid Protest On U.S. Government Contract

By Ted Frederickson

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (WP).—"Everyone deserves a fair shake in bidding for a government project—even the Russians," said General Accounting Office general counsel Paul G. Dembling.

The Soviet Union, joint bidder along with Westinghouse for a contract to supply three generators and hydraulic turbines for a Grand Coulee Dam addition, has lodged its first bid protest with the GAO.

Mr. Dembling said that firms from Canada, Japan and other regular U.S. trading partners had filed bid protests with GAO before, but never the Russians.

The bid was tentatively awarded to Canadian General Electric, of Canada, with a low bid of about $87 million, but the Russians and Westinghouse contend that the General Electric design will not meet performance specifications.

Mr. Dembling recognizes that there may be irony in the Russians' using an American appeal process, but insists that the GAO is committed to "upholding the integrity of the procurement process" in an evenhanded way.

Under GAO bid protest rules, a conference is held at which bidders and interested parties can give written and oral testimony. On Aug. 15, Russian interpreters were required for the first time to translate the testimony of the chief designer of the Leningrad Metal Works, which is the Russian company bidding on the turbines. Westinghouse would provide the three power generators.

Under a new policy of expanding opportunities for international trade, the Department of the Interior announced in the official bid invitation that it would open bidding "for purchase of three hydro-turbine-generators for the Grand Coulee Dam on the basis of worldwide competition."

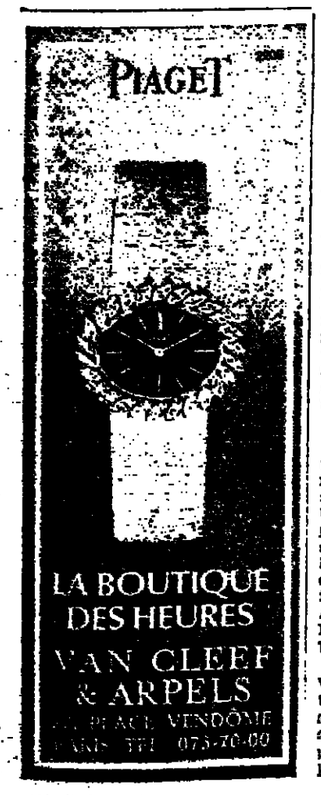
The announcement said the decision in favor of open world bidding "represents an expression of good faith on the part of the United States in multilateral discussions to remove nontariff trade barriers in the government purchasing area."

The bid invitation drew a total of five bids—only one of which came from a U.S.-controlled company, Allis-Chalmers, which bid $63 million. Other bids came from a combine of Canadian General Electric and Allis Chalmers, $57 million; Westinghouse - Energomachexport (the official Soviet trade agency), at slightly over $63 million; Hitachi, of Japan, $64 million, and Hitachi of the United States, $73 million.

U.S. Firms Outnumbered

Mr. Dembling said it wasn't unusual that foreign bidders outnumbered domestic companies, since electric energy in the United States is manufactured primarily by coal-fed generators and nuclear plants. The Russians, he explained, have considerable experience building hydroelectric facilities. They built Egypt's Aswan Dam and the giant Krasnoyarsk plant in the Soviet Union.

He said that GAO attorneys would study the oral and written testimony, consult both in-house and outside engineering experts, and make a decision on the bid protest within 20 days after the last evidence is submitted.



Associated Press.

New Hampshire game officers rounding up pheasants at Brentwood for slaughter.

N.H. Pheasants Destroyed, Linked to Disease

BRENTWOOD, N.H., Aug. 26 (AP).—State game officials have destroyed 13,000 pheasants believed to be the source of an outbreak of encephalitis. The move yesterday virtually eliminates this fall's pheasant hunting season in New Hampshire, a spokesman said.

The disease has killed more than 30 horses and hundreds of birds since it broke out in Rockingham County more than a week ago.

Yesterday, 30 Fish and Game Department workers herded together all the pheasants at the Brentwood Game Farm, then flocked them into boxes and gassed them with cyanide.

Hilbert Siegler, head of the department's game division, said the killings at the only state farm for raising pheasants mean there will be virtually no pheasant season, which normally runs from Oct. 1 to Nov. 9.

Although the season will still open as usual, Mr. Siegler said, there will be few birds to hunt.

Encephalitis causes an inflammation of the brain lining and affects the central nervous system. The disease is carried by mosquitoes and can be fatal to humans.

One person, a 27-year-old sailor whose name has been withheld by authorities, was taken to Portsmouth Naval Hospital with encephalitis. But health officials say they don't know if his sickness is related to the horse and bird disease. He was listed in satisfactory condition yesterday.

The variety of the disease contracted by the animals is called Eastern equine encephalitis.

After '73 Victor Disqualified

Winning '72 Soap Box Car Also Suspected

BOULDER, Colo., Aug. 26 (AP).—The district attorney's office here said yesterday that it was continuing to investigate the building of two winning Soap Box Derby cars to see if any adults were involved in breaking derby rules.

"If we do develop information that an adult has helped," said the assistant district attorney, William Wise, "we're going after him."

The investigation developed after the winner at this year's derby in Akron, Ohio, was disqualified because the gravity-powered car he drove was equipped with an electromagnetic device.

The car was built by James Gronen, 14, of Boulder. Robert Lange jr., a cousin of James, won the 1973 derby.

Mr. Wise said the 1972 car has disappeared and the father of the winner, Robert Lange sr., has been on a business trip to Oklahoma City and unavailable for comment. Mr. Lange is James Gronen's uncle. James has lived with the Langes since his father died two years ago.

Mr. Wise said investigators have learned that the 1972 car was built, by the Lange youth, at the Lange Ski Boot Co., in Broomfield, Colo.

"Our information shows that Bobby Lange built the car there," he said. "Our information also indicates that he was supervised and advised by several Lange employees, which is within the rules. The rules say advice and counsel on the building of the cars is legal.

"Our information also indicates that anywhere from $10,000 to $20,000 was spent on the 1972 car," he said. "That could fall within technical rules as long as it is not spent on the car, in the sense of parts.

"Wind tunnel tests on both the 1972 and 1973 cars at Cal Tech in Pasadena [Calif.] probably fall within the advice and counsel area," he added.

National derby officials in Akron said that they have not contacted either Gronen or the Langes.

The Akron area derby chairman, Neal Mitchell, said the 1973 car was "a professional job" and he doubts that a 14-year-old could have built it.

"In my opinion, he [Gronen] would not have had any conception of what would have to be done" with regard to the electromagnet device.

Derby officials, suspicious of the consistent leads Gronen grabbed out of the gate in each of his heats, were convinced "something was wrong with that Colorado car" long before the early evening finals, Mr. Mitchell said.

After the second heat, Mr. Mitchell helped remove the wheels on Gronen's racer and replaced them with a set freshly tested by the derby's wheel balancing computer.

Gronen's new wheels didn't slow his racer.

It was Mr. Mitchell who later dug into the racer's headrest with a knife, and found the switch on an electromagnet concealed in the racer's nose.

12 Lawmen Indicted in U.S. For Series of Narcotics Raids

By Walter Rugaber

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Twelve law enforcement officers were indicted by a federal grand jury Friday in connection with a series of controversial drug raids in southwestern Illinois last April.

Eight federal agents and three St. Louis policemen were accused of conspiring to search six private homes without the required warrants and of conspiring to deprive 11 residents of their constitutional rights.

The 13th man, a member of the East St. Louis police force, was cited as a co-conspirator but was not indicted on these charges. He was charged elsewhere in the 17-count indictment, however, with impersonating a federal officer and with perjury.

The indictments were filed in the U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Illinois at Alton and were announced in Washington by Attorney General Elliot L. Richardson.

The raids, which were widely publicized, provoked charges from those whose homes had been entered that the agents had been misdirected, needlessly violent, and destructive.

An investigation by The New York Times showed that the Illinois raids were not isolated incidents and that Americans around the country have been subjected to dozens of mistaken and allegedly illegal searches.

The indictment charged that in connection with the Illinois raids two men had been assaulted while in handcuffs and a third had been jailed for three days with no charges filed against him.

On April 19, the grand jury charged, some of the accused conspirators forcibly entered a home in Collinsville, owned by the Rev. Karol Rekas and rented by James Griffin, without probable cause or a warrant.

On the same day, in East St. Louis, the indictments charged that some of the defendants searched the home of Robert Underwood and Pamela Gitto. Mr. Underwood was said to have been beaten and threatened with a gun.

On the following day, the indictment charged, the residence of John Meiners of Edwardsville was entered and illegally searched. Mr. Meiners was held without charge for three days, it was alleged.

Other counts in the indictment accused some of the agents of conspiring to obstruct the communication of information about the raids to federal authorities and of attempting to persuade other agents to "tone down" their reports on the incidents.

U.S. Court Lifts Price Controls On Gas Sept. 1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—Most of the nation's retail gasoline dealers can raise their prices starting on the Labor Day weekend, according to a decision Friday by a federal judge.

U.S. District Court Judge Barrington D. Parker ruled on a suit brought against the Cost of Living Council on behalf of 165,000 dealers selling retail gasoline under the brand names of major gasoline suppliers.

Judge Parker agreed with the dealers' allegation that Phase-4 regulations unfairly discriminate against them. The government immediately said it would appeal.

An attorney for the plaintiffs said that since independent gasoline dealers did not enter in the suit, the decision "would probably not" affect them. But a spokesman for the council said if the ruling withstands governmental appeal, then "it would only be reasonable" for the council to allow independent dealers to raise their prices too.

The court ruling, if it stands, would lift controls starting Sept. 1 for the retail gasoline dealers pumping major-brand fuels.

Gasoline prices are frozen now. Phase-4 controls on gasoline prices were scheduled to go into effect at midnight Friday, Aug. 31, retaining a price bid for many dealers.

IATA Backs Change In Fare Money Basis

PARIS, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Representatives of 73 world airlines today agreed to set up an artificial currency to replace the fluctuating U.S. dollar and pound sterling as a basis for international ticket sales.

But airline delegates attending an International Air Transport Association conference here called for a trial run by computer of the new currency before it was made fully operational.

A communiqué released after the week-long conference said the new currency, the IATA unit of account, would be based on the special drawing rights administered by the International Monetary Fund and could be employed as the central negotiating value for conversion into some 168 national currencies.

Soviet Satellite Launched

MOSCOW, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The Soviet Union Friday launched Cosmos-581, another in its series of unmanned earth satellites, Tass news agency said.

For Amendment to Constitution

U.S. Women Renew Equal Rights Campaign

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (AP).—United by setbacks this spring, supporters of the equal rights amendment for women have launched a new campaign to win ratification of the proposal by the nation's 200th anniversary in 1976.

The effort is keyed to an attempt to make every legislative candidate in states that have not approved the amendment take a stand on the proposal before the 1974 elections.

This is the text of the proposed equal rights amendment:

Section 1. Equality of rights under the law shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any state on account of sex.

Section 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce by appropriate legislation the provisions of this article.

Section 3. This amendment shall take effect two years after the date of ratification.

Congressional Approval

Congress approved the proposed amendment in the spring of 1972. A number of states quickly ratified the proposal in 1972, but the momentum was reversed this year. The amendment was rejected in committee in a half-dozen state legislatures this spring and rejected on the floor of a dozen others.

Thirty states have ratified the amendment. One of these states, Nebraska, has since rescinded its approval although it is legally questionable whether a state can revoke its approval for an amendment once it is given.

In a telephone interview from her home in Alton, Ill., Phyllis Schlafly, an opponent of the bill, said that supporters of the amendment "may want to make it bloody and drag it out, but I don't think it will become the 27th amendment."

Opposition's Reasoning

Mrs. Schlafly contends that the amendment would erode the traditional practice of husbands' supporting their wives and that it would hurt women who do manual labor by abolishing laws which keep women from working more than 40 hours a week or from lifting heavy loads.

"You have an occasional woman who's built like an Amazon and who can work a 60-hour week but there aren't many," she said.

Ann McBride, a pro-amendment coordinator for the nonpartisan lobbying group Common Cause, said that Mrs. Schlafly and others put out "misinformation—very well organized and very well funded."

She said that Mrs. Schlafly and other opponents dealt with the proposal "not as a constitutional amendment but in terms of it completely changing the life style in terms of free love, abortion, lesbianism. And we played according to their rules."

"A lot of times we just found ourselves constantly in a crisis situation," she said. "They caught us by surprise. We spent our whole time responding to them and we almost got away from fighting for the amendment."

Several groups have formed a coalition, the Equal Rights Ratification Council, to oversee the renewed campaign on behalf of the amendment. The council is coordinating work of the various member groups.

One group, the National Women's Political Caucus, is seeking candidates to pit against opponents of the amendment who are in public office.

The National Organization for Women is compiling an analysis of the legislative record of politicians and putting the information in a data bank.

In addition, NOW will hold strategy conferences this fall in each of the states which have not approved the amendment. NOW also will try to bring the amendment to a floor vote in each of the 15 legislatures which convene in January in states that have not approved the amendment, although they expect to win approval for the amendment in only two or three, and put the lawmakers on record before the 1974 elections.

Meanwhile, many women's groups across the nation commemorated the 53d anniversary of women's suffrage yesterday and today. President Nixon officially proclaimed today as Women's Equality Day.

Decline of American Tourists Worries European Officials

By Ian Scott

LONDON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Tourist authorities throughout Europe are concerned that the lucrative tide of American visitors is being stemmed by rising prices and the depleted value of the dollar.

Fewer Americans than usual visited France, Italy and Spain this summer, and airlines in the United States are worried about a slump in transatlantic traffic. However, tourism officials in other European countries say it is too early to tell whether there has been a decline.

One thing, according to a survey by New York Times correspondents in European capitals, is certain: American tourists are not as free-spending as they used to be. They have discovered that Europe is no longer cheap and that the dollar is no longer mighty.

Money for Essentials

In France, where there have been 10 percent fewer Americans than last year so far this summer, the tourist office said that such visitors, usually the biggest spenders, have been spending "a lot less." The tourist office said that it was unable to supply figures, but it was clear that Americans were saving their money for essentials, primarily accommodations and food.

Many luxury hotels have been far from full, and one leading hotel, with more than 150 rooms, reportedly had only 16 paying guests during the first week of August.

Similarly in West Germany there has been no rush to the more expensive hotels. However, officials there reported no decline in bookings for next year, and the number of package-tour visitors is as expected.

Swiss tourism officials have their fingers crossed. The most recent figures, for the first six months of the year, show a 3.5 percent increase in American visitors over last year. "But September and October will tell the story," said John Geissler, statistician at the Swiss National Tourist Office. "We have noted that Americans are tending increasingly to avoid the high season, particularly to take advantage of lower air fares."

Comparable Prices

Mrs. Harold Turner of Virginia Beach, Va., visiting Geneva as part of a package tour of Europe, described Swiss prices as "outlandish." However, on second thought, she conceded that they were comparable to prices at home. More and more Americans are buying package vacations in an effort to cut costs."

If there has been a decline in American visitors to Britain, it is not London, where such tourists throng the streets, restaurants and theaters. The government has just begun a campaign to attract more visitors in the winter. Newspapers have published plaintive letters demanding that Britain be left to the British at least some of the time.

In Italy, Roman hotels reported few cancellations but an overall decline in American visitors. A travel agent said that it was too early to predict how bookings for 1974 would be affected.

Spanish hotel managers and travel agents agreed that there had been a drop in American visitors. The decline seemed to be more marked along the Costa del Sol, which is the Mediterranean coast west of Malaga, where the Hilton Hotel at Marbella reported a 25 percent drop.

WCC's 25th Anniversary

GENEVA, Aug. 26 (AP).—Churchmen from more than 80 countries attended services at St. Peter's Cathedral here today to mark the 25th anniversary of the World Council of Churches, the Geneva-based organization of more than 200 Anglican, Protestant and old Orthodox Churches. Council general secretary Dr. Philip Potter conducted the ceremony.

Canada Asks End To Rail Strike

OTTAWA, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Canadian Labor Minister John Munro yesterday gave representatives of 56,000 railway workers and their employers until tomorrow to submit realistic proposals to end a nationwide rail strike.

The strike, which began Thursday night, has already led to layoffs, industrial shutdowns and disruption of passenger services. More than 100,000 railroad workers were idled.

Mr. Munro said that unless progress was made over the weekend, there would be no alternative to recommending that Parliament be recalled to invoke federal back-to-work laws. Such measures were used in 1966 during the last rail strike.

Attempts to resolve the dispute over pay and job security for non-operating workers ground to a halt last night when federal Judge Alan Gold said after a meeting with management and union representatives that further mediation would be useless.

Jesuit Chief in Cuba

HAVANA, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—Father Pedro Arrupe, head of the Society of Jesus (Jesuits), is in Havana on a five-day visit to Cuba—the first by a high-ranking Catholic leader since the 1959 revolution. He is on a tour of Latin America.

Getty Abductors Reduce Ransom

ROME, Aug. 26 (AP).—Presumed kidnappers of J. Paul Getty 3d, missing grandson of the American oil billionaire, have reduced their ransom demand from $17 million to $5 million, a family lawyer said yesterday.

But the sum is still too exorbitant, the lawyer, Giovanni Iacovoni, said. And he warned the presumed abductors to accept the family's offer—reportedly $500,000—by next week.

"If by the first few days of September the case is still not solved," said the attorney, "the Getty family will consider it closed."

Police have expressed doubt that young Getty, 16, who disappeared July 9, is a kidnap victim.

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FOR THE FINEST PERFUMES & GIFTS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
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'Everybody Does It'

The saddest side effect of Watergate across American society is the degree to which respect for the processes of government has been tarnished. Many Americans of younger and older generations alike have grown cynical about the way politicians —any politicians, of either party—are presumed to operate once they ascend to power. In a poignant moment of the Senate Watergate hearings, a sobered Gordon Strachan advised young people interested in political life to "stay away."

To this, President Nixon gave a blunt retort in his televised address on Aug. 15: "I reject the cynical view that politics is inevitably or even usually dirty business." We do too. It is deeply unfortunate, in the light of this forthright statement, that the President keeps invoking, as if to defend all the trespasses of his administration, vague and undocumented charges that American presidents before him had also authorized the illegal use of state power against American citizens, that his predecessors had acquiesced in trampling on the Bill of Rights *just as much as Mr. Nixon's own "Plumbers."*

* * *

Questioned by newsmen in San Clemente this week about the burglary of the office of Dr. Daniel Ellsberg's psychiatrist, President Nixon replied: "In the three Kennedy years and the three Johnson years through 1966, when burglaries of this type did take place, when it was authorized on a very large scale, there was no talk of impeachment and it was quite well known."

It is hard to imagine any presidential statement more calculated to undermine public confidence in the integrity of government than this blunderbuss intimation, unsupported by any evidence, that Mr. Nixon's predecessors issued orders wholesale for burglaries in the name of "national security."

Two attorneys general under Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have forcefully denied knowledge of any White House authorized burglaries, for "national security" or other reasons. There clearly were such operations by the Federal Bureau of Investigation over a period of three decades, but all the available indications are that these were made under orders from the late J. Edgar Hoover and not with the concurrence or authorization of any President of the United States. Challenged to back up the President's suggestion that he was simply perpetuating a time-honored executive practice of sending undercover agents on illegal break-and-entry missions, Mr. Nixon's spokesmen refuse to provide any documentation. In their view, a presidential assertion of "fact" is all the proof the country needs.

The vehemence with which Mr. Nixon sought throughout his news conference to excuse away the Watergate excesses by hinting that the precedents on wiretapping as well as burglaries had been set by the Democrats before him was a depressing throwback to the implication in his first televised defense last April 30 that Watergate was nothing special because, in his words, "both of our great parties have been guilty of *such tactics in the past.*"

That is supposedly the view he repudiated in his Aug. 15 rejection of the notion that politics and dirty tricks are merely two ways of saying the same thing. Too much of what the President is still saying about Watergate seems designed to reinforce those cynics who insist that the only thing the Watergate plotters did wrong was to get caught.

It does little good for the President to deplore all the illegalities that have so dismayed the country and shaken confidence in government if he accompanies each denunciation with unsupported references to a general climate of irresponsibility among his predecessors. If Watergate is to have a cleansing effect on American politics and the presidency, as Mr. Nixon says he hopes it will, the first step is to stop minimizing the misdeeds currently under investigation by fostering the dismal view that such things were going on all the time.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Israeli Annexation

Israel is apparently taking a long step towards permanent annexation of a major part of the territories it won from its Arab neighbors in 1967. The step consists of approval by the governing Labor party of an expansionist election platform which is virtually certain to become government policy if Labor—as expected—carries the October elections. The government would then extend Israeli settlements in the occupied territories, sell and lease land there to Israelis, make major investments in economic projects in Gaza and the West Bank, and create new Jewish suburbs of Jerusalem on Arab land. "It's the legitimization of creeping annexation," Arie Eliav, a government critic, has charged. "The effect will be to make peace much more difficult to achieve." He was, if anything, understating the case.

Until now the *formal* Israeli position has been to insist on some changes for security reasons in the 1967 borders but to refuse to spell out these changes until its neighbors agreed to negotiate. Egypt, Jordan and Syria, by refusing to negotiate, have spared Israel the need to become more specific and have provided time for Israel to "create facts," i. e., settle, in the occupied lands. Some in Israel have cited weighty factors of cost, diplomacy and social policy against laying down settlements and making investments in areas ostensibly open for return to Arabs in a peace settlement. But apparently they have been overwhelmed by political elements inspired by Defense Minister Dayan. He takes the view that Israel has "no partner" among Arabs with which to negotiate and that it should therefore proceed to exploit the occupied territories. Election-campaign dynamics in Israel, on top of Egypt's disarray and Jordan's distraction, have provided the pressure and occasion for the ascendancy of the Dayan view.

Now, one can say that if the Israelis choose to complicate further the already formidably difficult task of reaching a settlement, then that is of minor matter, and in any event the Israelis' own business. No doubt some will add that Israel has a good claim to keep all or most of the occupied territories. It is also possible to argue that contemplation of these new Israeli plans may finally provoke Arabs to sit down at the negotiating table, in order to keep the plans from being consummated.

These considerations are, in our view, beside the point. First at stake is the principle of "the inadmissibility of the acquisition of territory by war," as so defined in the 1967 Security Council Mideast resolution which the United States sponsored. That resolution is still, Israelis as well as Americans insist, the basis of settlement efforts. It calls for "withdrawal of Israeli armed forces from territories occupied in the recent conflict." If the United States in fact retains a real interest in a Mideast settlement, it cannot stand by quietly or make only a token noise while Israel moves substantially further towards annexing chunks of territory which, it contends, would be on the table in a settlement negotiation. The extensive American military, political and economic support for Israel, though generated in earlier years for other considerations, is a fact, and it makes it impossible now for the United States to avoid appearing as a sponsor of Israeli annexation.

Fortunately, with Israel's military superiority as clearly established as it is, the difficult question of Israeli security is not involved here. Nor is there any question of the weakening of traditional American-Israeli friendship. The question is simply whether the United States will do what it can to prevent Israel from proceeding on a course—annexation of Arab lands—which will severely undermine what prospects exist for a Mideast settlement.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

France and W. Germany

In Germany the opinion is gaining ground which advocates a total new look at the agricultural policy. And that is undoubtedly something of the utmost necessity. The French accuse anyone justly desiring a "revision" of the agricultural policy of anti-European tendencies. Viewed in that light the charge of French Secretary of Agriculture Chirac might well be a tactical maneuver to get Bonn to give proof of its European disposition by swallowing its criticism of the agricultural management in the Common Market in the future. It is the sort of tactical "cleverness" of which countless examples can be given in the French foreign policy in all its post-war history.

—*From Het Parool (Amsterdam).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

August 27, 1898

MADRID—On Sunday last the bullring was overflowing to witness several quadrillas of young women, executing all the feats of the toreros. They were admirable, Senorita Pretel killing three bulls. Presents were showered into the ring. Of course, the male toreadors are furious. Guerrita refuses to appear in any bullring where the women toreadors have been for one month afterwards.

Fifty Years Ago

August 27, 1923

NEW YORK—Though Babe Ruth had one of his poorest weeks with respect to home runs, his bat was not idle, as he not only retained the leadership of both leagues on the heavy batting list, but improved his position by a slight fraction, his percentage rising from .401 to .402. Cy Williams, the hard-hitting Quaker, turned the tables on Babe this week, gathering three home runs while Ruth hit none.

'Move Over—We Can't Stay in a Holding Pattern Forever'

How About Some Honest Talks?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In every great crisis of violence or corruption in our national life, Americans tend either to turn away from it in cynicism or blame it on the moral decline of the nation as a whole. It's an old American habit: We either forget or bleed.

Still, at the beginning of a new school year, when even Washington is just getting the first sweep of cool clear autumnal air, one wonders whether we couldn't have a little more honest discussion in America about how all these strange things happened, and what, if anything, they mean about our values and purposes.

After the murder of President Kennedy, but long before the Watergate burglary, the board of trustees of the Rockefeller Foundation met at Williamsburg, Va., to talk about precisely this question.

This foundation has spent hundreds of millions of dollars analyzing practical scientific problems, race problems, political and constitutional problems, cultural problems—but now they were asking in William James's words how "to make an unusually stubborn attempt to think clearly" about values, morals, and purposes. Could the thing be done?

They didn't know, but they got a few people together to talk about it—Dr. Hannah Arendt, Dr. Paul Freund, Dr. Irving Kristol, and Dr. Hans Morgenthau, and the new head of the Rockefeller Foundation, John H. Knowles, M.D., who stated the fundamental question: What is the moral and ethical framework in which we are all living: of our work as a nation, as individuals, as institutions, in our relations with one another and with the world. We go on doing our jobs, but what's the meaning and purpose of all this energy?

This was the general question. And the specific question was why so many people felt isolated, pointless, and even helpless, and whether it was possible or useful to organize ways of talking, not only about legislation to avoid violence and corruption, but about morals and values, and the philosophical underpinnings of the whole thing.

Everybody in this careful and illuminating Rockefeller Foundation discussion seemed to agree about the problem.

Kristol was quoted as saying: "I think we can all agree that the United States and Western civilization in general are experiencing what we call a crisis in values. . . . It is an enormous problem if you reach a condition where any graduate student in his kitchen can create an explosive with the power of a minor atom bomb, or can create drugs and can easily distribute them with tremendous genetic effects."

"What," asked Kristol, "is our attitude going to be toward freedom of science? What is our attitude going to be toward freedom of destruction?" This is obviously an outrageous and maybe even libelous summary of Kristol's argument, but it dramatizes the central point: That we should be discussing all kinds of fundamental questions that are being ignored in the public dialogue today.

Plain People

Paul Freund argued that it was important to discuss these questions of values and purposes, even if you couldn't resolve them, and also, that it was important that these questions should be discussed not by the privileged or elitist university people alone but by the plain and ordinary people of the nation.

"It seems to me," Freund said, "that whatever you call them —values, or virtues, or fundamentals—there is a considerable thirst among ordinary people for some mooring . . . that can be interesting; it can be fun; and it can be engaging, I think, for people who have no technical training in philosophy or have never heard of utilitarianism or pragmatism. Simple dilemmas can be put to them, reasoned about, and they will come up with the major insights of various schools of philosophy and the shortcomings of each."

"This, I think," said Freund, "is something that could be built on."

The tragedy is that all this sincere and careful analysis of our problems doesn't seem to lead anywhere. The people are left with the politicians and the reporters and the editorial writers and the thoughtful people at foundation meetings who do the best they can but in the end do not really answer the questions they raise.

The brilliant discussion by Arendt, Freund, Kristol and Morgenthau in the Rockefeller discussion defined the problem, but like the press, and most of the rest of the people in Washington, didn't help much in resolving it. Still, they were getting at something fundamental.

A Yearning

My own view is that, while the American people today don't believe in the old institutions, and are confused by all this vague debate, they believe in believing in the old values and yearn for some practical way to escape from the isolation and impotence that troubles their lives.

I also believe that there is a remnant in every institution in the nation, from the Congress or the churches to the universities of labor unions or chambers of commerce—that would welcome the chance to discuss the purposes of their work and lives, the "moral and ethical framework," if only somebody would give a lead on how to do it, and define the questions for discussion.

Maybe this is where the foundations, like the Rockefeller, can help. The problem is not mainly to try to answer the questions of morals and values and purposes, but merely to set down on paper, as simply as possible, a definition or case study of the facts, questions, and possible answers, with arguments for and against, so that thoughtful people can, if they wish, get together and talk coherently about the things that trouble them.

The way things are now in the present crisis of Watergate, the people are dividing for and against the President, for and against the parties and the system and the press, but the causes of our present dilemmas are much more complex than that, but nobody brings the basic questions down to any practical form in which they can be debated.

"We wouldn't know how to build a good country," Robert Gobeen told the Rockefeller Foundation trustees, "if we were confident what 'good' means . . . we want to do the right thing but too often have trouble agreeing on what *right* means." The Rockefeller Foundation agreed and it is now searching for ways that these questions of values can be discussed effectively, not merely in foundations or by politicians or columnists, but by thoughtful people in their own communities and their own institutions.

—Letters—

Holier Than Who?

In all the comments on Watergate one important fact seems to have been overlooked or insufficiently stressed, namely that the era of American moral superiority in the world is now definitely at an end. After the present series of administration scandals, it is hardly to be expected that the decadent, old-fashioned nations will ever again be prepared to listen to moral lectures from America on what to do about their politics, wars, colonies, social evils and bad plumbing, or to eulogies of the American way of life.

P.H. TVIVLE.

Copenhagen.

Secretary Kissinger

Possibilities, Risks

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—For beleaguered President Nixon, the elevation of Henry A. Kissinger to Secretary of State was a political master stroke, but for Kissinger himself it is fraught with dangers that threaten his charmed life.

For the President, the move takes advantage of by far the brightest shining figure in his pallid administration. By elevating Kissinger to the No. 1 cabinet post, the President at once exploits the mystical public appeal of his ace foreign policy adviser and reinforces his administration at its weakest point: the State Department, cleanly vacuumed of all power by Kissinger's staff at the White House. The impact is felt simultaneously on domestic and world opinion.

But Kissinger could become the victim of the dormant State Department bureaucracy he will now try to energize. If he is undercut in that struggle, U.S. foreign policy and the battered President will suffer along with Kissinger.

Kissinger's aura even in these grim Watergate days is indisputable considering his routine experience wherever he goes. He is literally besieged by citizens, of every age and shape, seeking his autograph and a handshake. He is the only inner-circle Nixon man to have risen and stayed above the sordid White House climate of fear and secrecy that marked the ascendancy of H. R. Haldeman and John D. Ehrlichman.

A Victim

Kissinger was himself a prime victim of that climate. According to second-level White House aides, he was sometimes deliberately kept away from crowds on Haldeman's orders to avoid comparison with the President in terms of applause.

The Kissinger appointment was desperately needed by Mr. Nixon as domestic tonic in the wake of his widely criticized Watergate speech and his dismal performance in New Orleans last Monday. Likewise, it is of inestimable political value in relations with foreign nations, particularly Moscow and Peking, which are ominously concerned about the credibility and vigor of the Nixon administration's remaining years. Kissinger's elevation is the first solid indication, since he was forced to fire Haldeman and Ehrlichman April 30, that the President can act boldly and imaginatively.

That was clearly a central reason for relentless persuasion by the new White House chief of staff, Alexander M. Haig jr., that the President transfer Kissinger to the polished seventh floor of the State Department. Quietly and patiently, Haig had been displaying to Mr. Nixon the political assets he predicted would pile up if Kissinger were given the foreign portfolio in name as well as deed.

The President, desperate for such assets, first indicated his mind was made up Aug. 13, when he asked Kissinger to cancel all foreign trips for the immediate future. The hard offer came three days later.

Quick Acceptance

Kissinger accepted instantly, assuring a bureaucratic revolution in the moribund State Department that Kissinger, no tidy bureaucrat, may not be able to control. Kissinger is an intellectual and a strategic planner, not a paper-pusher keeping tabs on fitness reports.

Kissinger intends to use his new post to "institutionalize" the vast foreign policy changes he and the President have made. He wants to take unconventional patterns of diplomacy developed in the White House and graft them onto conventional State Department patterns. That means taking the regular Foreign Service into his full confidence and giving it real authority.

Such State Department offices as the Bureau of European Affairs, the Bureau of Intelligence and Research and the Bureau of Planning and Coordination have been virtually bypassed in the Nixon-Kissinger foreign policy revolution. As Secretary of State, Kissinger either must return these and other bureaus to their old eminence or risk fatal bureaucratic ambush.

Both the President and Kissinger want Kenneth Rush, who as Under Secretary of State in effect has been running the department, to continue as chief administrator under Kissinger. That will depend on how well Kissinger and Rush mesh. But the job of gearing Kissinger's White House operation neatly into his new State Department operation, certain to trigger power battles and bureaucratic problems, will be Kissinger's.

"It's going to be turbulent and chaotic here for a while," says one top State Department official who has long hoped for the departure of outgoing Secretary William P. Rogers.

Whether Kissinger continues to lead his charmed life or is irretrievably bloodied by this predictable turbulence now depends on Henry Kissinger. No man since John Foster Dulles has been given such supreme power over foreign policy. The possibilities and risks are immense.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

London Notes

By William F. Buckley Jr.

LONDON.—The English are following the American crisis with a certain amount of satisfaction, to be sure, which is altogether natural under the circumstances historical and political. It is fashionable, over here, to say that under English institutional arrangements, the "American kind of thing" could not have happened. Mr. Michael Foot, the distinguished, and just a bit dreamy, Socialist MP, is hot on the theme, pointing out that in England all you have to do is vote No Confidence in the prime minister and hesto-presto you get yourself a new prime minister. Mr. Foot is very proud of the supremacy of Parliament, and wishes we would have a supreme Parliament.

We knocked that around a bit, and I suggested that there was a case for divided government, pointing out the occasional uses of a Supreme Court that could say no alike to the legislature and to the executive, and also the occasional uses of an independent executive, which could survive plebiscitary passions in the Congress.

While we were at it, Mr. Foot was invited to explain how come his prime minister could take his country to war in the Suez in 1956 without consulting anybody, including—as we look back on it —the people who supply armies with gasoline and fish and chips. He was asked to meditate on the decision of his beloved Parliament to suspend elections during the Second World War, even though Abraham Lincoln managed an election in the middle of our war, and was reminded that whereas in the U.S. you need a court order to search and enter, the English can just go ahead, without restraint. But we parted friends.

Otherwise

Otherwise, the concerns of the English are as usual catholic. Mr. Malcolm Muggeridge's memoirs are being serialized, and they are not surpassed, perhaps not even equalled, in quality and interest. He has done everything, known everyone, and when he was born a star was assigned to him which has followed him about ever since, through all his enthusiasms, disillusionments, and rediscoveries, shedding its light on him and providing him the supreme blessing: Muggeridge has never been dull. He could rewrite the opera of the Fabian Society, and make them joyous to read.

Prince Andrew, 13, wishes, according to the front page of the Express, that "Mummy would sometimes say 'no.'" The incident grew out of the queen's reviewing some color guard or other yesterday, and being asked the ritual permission after the ceremony to break ranks. Her son was heard to whisper his yearning to his accompanying colonel, or nanny, or whomever, and one's heart goes out to him, particularly since the photographed expression on her majesty's face suggests that she will be practicing saying no in the moments immediately ahead of her on returning to the castle.

Football Fans

Also on the front page there is a call from the president of the football league, after surveying the damage done to the railroad cars by the young fans who had come to the game, to "bring back the birch," by which he means bring back the caning of youthful offenders who are not, one gathers, disciplined effectively by fines. Someone instantly objected that the damage done to the cars is done only by the "unruly minority," and the reader is left supposing that the president of the football league opposed nudging the orderly majority, though that was not, I think, his intention.

Mr. Bernard Levin, a splendid writer and journalist of the anti-humbug school, warns against having the Olympic Games in Moscow in 1980, reminding us of the fiasco of 1936 when Hitler turned the Berlin Games into a Aryan paean. Actually, I think this time Mr. Levin is wrong. 1980 is only seven years off, and I cannot imagine how the Russians could simultaneously prepare a) to receive, house, and feed 50,000 people for the Olympic Games and b) prepare for a world war. Anybody who has ever tipped over for a cup of tea and a sandwich in Moscow will understand what I mean.

And then there is a lady called Phyllis Cornell, an expatriate American, who writes in the Times that she was recently disillusioned about America on taking a trip to Williamsburg. Her one thing she resents the most "savage" cuts in welfare taken by Richard Nixon. It is hard to understand how the lady would discount for the fact that we are spending more money than ever on welfare. But mostly she was upset by having been given a menu that listed a "vegetable du jour" which turned out to be "tinned peas." I quote her: "Ye I thought, 'it figures. A people who will accept tinned peas as vegetable du jour will easily be duped by a Syngman Rhee, a Ngo Dai, a Ky, a Thieu, and come to think of it, a Nixon.'" Syngman Rhee! I had plumb forgotten him. I we had been taken in by Syngman Rhee. Ms. Cornell makes a reference to Leonid Brezhnev whom one might suppose she would have held up as our vegetable du jour.

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Developed in Britain

New X-Ray Technique Allows Cross Section View of Brain

By Lawrence K. Altman

LONDON, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Radiologists in five British and American hospitals are X-raying patients' heads with a new machine that for the first time allows doctors to see the brain in cross section, just like an illustration in Gray's "Anatomy."

Preliminary results suggest that the technique could have a major impact on the health industry by reducing costs, risk and length of hospitalization for patients suffering from a wide variety of brain disorders.

The machine has become a main topic of discussion in international medical circles. Some doctors regard the new technique, which provides far more detail than conventional skull X-rays, as the most revolutionary advance in radiology since Wilhelm Röntgen discovered X-rays in 1895.

However, radiologists emphasize that they need more experience with the technique to determine its precise role in everyday medical practice, because the longest the machine has been used on patients experimentally is two years.

30-Minute Procedure

By the end of 1973, seven more hospitals will be using the $350,000 scanner, developed by EMI, Ltd., a British company, largely out of American parts and British know-how.

Among the neurologists optimistic about the machine's potential is Dr. Roger Bannister, who, while a medical student in 1954, first ran the mile in less than four minutes. Dr. Bannister, now a specialist in brain diseases, said in an interview here that the new method was "terrific" and "fulfills a long-standing need."

In less than 30 minutes, doctors can get precise information about a wide variety of brain disorders from the machine, which combines conventional X-ray tubes with computers and a Polaroid camera. The disorders include strokes and other effects of arteriosclerosis, cancers, benign brain tumors, birth defects such as cysts, and some skull injuries resulting from accidents.

The new technique, in which a fully conscious patient lies flat on his back while an X-ray tube moves across his head, allows doctors to film the brain directly from above, getting a view that was previously unobtainable. As a result, a technician can select the level at which doctors wish to obtain horizontal cross section pictures of the brain.

Risks Can Be Avoided

In some cases, the new machine can provide more information than can be extracted from all the X-ray techniques. In others, it can provide the same information but at less X-ray exposure and without the sometimes fatal risks involved in special techniques.

Enthusiasm among radiologists and neurosurgeons reflects the difficulties of accurately diagnosing brain diseases through present techniques, which require several hours by a team of specialists as well as anesthesia in some cases.

When a doctor suspects a patient has a brain disorder on the basis of the medical history and physical examination, he generally orders X-rays. But unlike X-rays of other parts of the body, conventional films of the skull often show only gross abnormalities. The density of the encasing skull bone obscures the details of the brain tissue seen on X-ray.

Discomforts Eliminated

The EMI test does not entail the discomforts of nausea, vomiting, headache and other complications that patients can suffer after a test such as a pneumoencephalogram. Partly because of these problems, such patients are kept in the hospital at least 24 hours, and up to two weeks for the series of other tests needed in a full diagnostic evaluation.

After an EMI scan, patients who are not incapacitated by a brain disorder can go home. Because the scan tests and many of the others can be done on an outpatient basis, they can eliminate the need for many hospitalizations.

The five hospitals now using the machine are the Mayo Clinic in Rochester, Minn.; Massachusetts General in Boston; Atkinson Morley; the National Hospital for Nervous Diseases here; and the Royal Infirmary in Manchester, England.

EMI officials credit one man, Godfrey Hounsfield, a computer engineer, for development of the machine. Mr. Hounsfield said in an interview that when he was investigating pattern recognition from one system to another in the late 1960s he realized that all but 1 percent of data collected in conventional X-ray techniques was wasted.

"The breakthrough was the realization that by scanning objects at many angles [and using a computer] it was possible to extract 100 percent of information" from X-rays, Mr. Hounsfield said.

Genetics Unit Votes to Meet In Moscow

BERKELEY, Calif., Aug. 26 (NYT).—In a decision that marks the formal end of the long estrangement of Soviet biology from the mainstream of Western science, geneticists meeting here have voted to hold their next International Congress of Genetics in Moscow.

The move, made not without some misgiving on the part of scientists from Western countries, was remarkable because modern research into the nature of heredity was all but forbidden for political reasons in the Soviet Union until recently.

By meeting in Moscow, the geneticists hope to strengthen the hand of their Russian colleagues, who are just beginning to recover from what many regard as an intellectual tragedy of enormous proportions.

Decision Made

The decision was made by the Council of the International Genetics Federation, which was convened last week during the 13th International Congress of Genetics on the campus of the University of California at Berkeley. The most important meeting of its kind, the congress is held only once every five years. This year 2,700 participants attended the gathering.

When they go to Moscow, in 1978, the geneticists will be venturing into what had been hostile territory even as late as 1965. For nearly 30 years before that, Soviet science was dominated by the figure of Trofim D. Lysenko, a plant breeder who held the long-discredited notion that externally acquired traits are inheritable.

The idea that future generations could be permanently changed by external manipulation was an appealing one to Marxist doctrine, even though it had been proved fallacious in the 19th century. Mr. Lysenko got the backing of Stalin in the 1930s, and many leading Soviet scientists were forced out of their jobs.

Belief Today

Virtually all biologists today believe that organisms acquire their distinctive characteristics only through genes passed from parent to offspring in the germ cells, which are not affected by anything done to the body cells of the parent.

Although it is unlikely that Lysenkoism will re-emerge, American and European geneticists here were still uneasy. While they agreed that by holding their next congress in Moscow they would be giving moral support to their Russian counterparts, they also feared that the Soviet bureaucracy would refuse admittance to Israeli, Chinese and even some American scientists.

Quite apart from political considerations, the Soviet bid had official government support and therefore better financial backing than unofficial bids by Australia, which got eight votes, and Brazil, which got six.

The Soviet Union is not the only country where scientists have been reluctant to schedule meetings. In 1958, the 10th International Congress of Genetics was held in Montreal, rather than in the United States partly because it was feared that the U.S. government would exclude many participants for ideological reasons.

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RARER AND RARER AVIS—A rare sight these days, according to the UPI, was this one at a farm near Munchingen in southern Germany: 12 storks stopping overnight. The UPI said storks have been seen only rarely there in the last 20 years.

Chrysler Challenged by UAW To Humanize Assembly Lines

By William K. Stevens

DETROIT, Aug. 26 (NYT).—The country's largest industrial union has challenged one of the big three automakers to "humanize" the assembly line and surrender a measure of control over its employees' freedom. Or else. . . .

Last Tuesday, the United Auto Workers designated the Chrysler Corporation as the "target company" in its 1973 round of contract negotiations. If Chrysler does not yield to UAW demands for voluntary overtime, early retirement and improved health and safety conditions in the plants, it faces the prospect of a strike when the present three-year contract expires on Sept. 14.

Such a strike would put Chrysler out of business during the early sales period for 1974-model cars, leaving the field to Ford and General Motors and thereby putting intense economic pressure on Chrysler to settle.

Major Issue

Th 1973 negotiations—under way between the UAW and all three auto companies since July 16—are historic within the industry because, for the first time, the quality of workers' lives—rather than how much money they make—is the major issue.

"We are challenging, in effect, whether human beings exist for the sake of production and profit, or whether we are engaged in production for the sake of human beings," UAW President Leonard Woodcock said recently.

This is new uncharted territory for both the union and the companies, and the issues are perceived on both sides as being far more difficult than simple money matters.

Specifically, auto workers are complaining that since the companies can require them to work overtime, their personal lives are seriously circumscribed. They say that this has been especially so during the last year, a year of record sales and production, when many plants operated seven days a week.

Company Stand

The companies, on the other hand, argue that mandatory overtime is essential in the business. They fear that workers could use a voluntary-overtime provision in the contract to band together, refuse overtime, and tie up production with what would amount to a wildcat strike.

In addition, there is an evident grass-roots drive among auto workers for a "30-and-out" provision in the contract. Thus, the union is asking for retirement on $650 a month, plus cost-of-living protection, after 30 years of employment, regardless of age. Currently, the UAW retirement plan enables a worker with 30 years of service to retire at age 56 on $500 a month.

And finally, some workers are concerned about what they consider unsafe and unhealthful conditions in the plants.

Employees in some plants complain about poor ventilation, dirt, oil and water on the floor and unsafe equipment. Such conditions sparked a wildcat walkout at a Chrysler plant in Detroit on Aug. 7 and figured in a sit-in at Chrysler's Mack Avenue stamping plant on Aug. 14.

C.-H. Flach Dies, Leader of Bonn Free Democrats

FRANKFURT, Aug. 26 (AP).—Carl-Hermann Flach, 43, general-secretary of West Germany's Free Democratic party, died yesterday after a week-long illness, a Frankfurt hospital spokesman announced.

Mr. Flach, whose party is the smaller partner in the ruling Bonn coalition with Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democrats, had been reported in "very serious" condition since he was admitted to the hospital following a stroke.

Edwin J. Lukas

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Edwin J. Lukas, 71, a former director of national affairs for the American Jewish Committee and an early exponent of the involvement of Jews in the civil rights movement, died Wednesday at a convalescent home nearby.

Mr. Lukas came to the San Francisco area after retiring from the American Jewish Committee in 1968. He lectured at San Francisco State College in 1968-69 and later at Golden Gate Law School.

Fred Stock Jr.

NORTH CALDWELL, N.J., Aug. 26 (AP).—Fred Stock jr., 36, a former vice-president of the New York Stock Exchange and six members of his family were killed yesterday in a fire in their home here.

Mr. Stock left the stock exchange earlier this month to become vice-president of Morgan Stanley & Co., Inc., a New York investment firm.

The other victims were his wife, their three children and two nieces.

Police said they all apparently died of smoke inhalation. The bodies were found in the bedrooms of the $80,000 Colonial-style home.

John Appleby

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Former Rhodesian journalist and broadcaster John Appleby, 61, died today, Rhodesian radio said.

Mr. Appleby headed the Federal Broadcasting Corporation's news service during the era of the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland before going on to head the Rhodesia Broadcasting Corporation's news service after the federal break-up.

Mr. Appleby left Rhodesia after the country's unilateral declaration of independence and rejoined the British Broadcasting Corp. in London. He retired from the BBC last year and returned to Rhodesia five months ago.

Series of Fires Ends in U.S. West

BOISE, Idaho, Aug. 26 (AP).—Firefighters extinguished by late yesterday the last of the hundreds of forest and range fires that raged for 11 days and consumed 195,000 acres in six Western states.

Some of the 800 firefighters were sent home; others were involved in mop-up operations. Authorities said the rest would turn their attention to preventing new outbreaks.

The stubborn freeze-out fire in Hells Canyon, in Oregon, which burned across 16,000 inaccessible, heavily timbered acres was the last blaze to be brought under control. Fifty-two major fires have destroyed plant and animal life in California, Oregon, Idaho, Montana, Washington and Nevada, according to the Boise Interagency Fire Center.

4 Hurt in Blast Near N. Ireland Catholic Church

BELFAST, Aug. 26 (NYT).—A man and three girls were injured today by a 600-pound car-bomb that exploded without warning near a packed Roman Catholic church in Ballycastle, north of here.

The bombing was believed to be a "reprisal" by Protestant extremists.

The bomb exploded only minutes before 800 worshippers would have been streaming out of St. Patrick's Church at the end of the service.

The man who suffered severe arm injuries and the girls were on the street when the bomb exploded in a stolen car outside a Catholic school and convent, just 30 yards from the church. The blast shattered the church's stained glass windows and damaged other buildings.

It was one of the biggest bombs to be used in nearly four years of violence and follows two bombings last week which demolished one Catholic church and badly damaged another.

Yesterday, an explosion ripped a suspected bomb factory in Belfast's Cliftonville area, killing three persons, police said.

A few hours earlier, soldiers opened an abandoned car near the Irish Republic border and found the body of Patrick Duffy, a 37-year-old Roman Catholic father of seven the IRA said it executed as an informer, the British Army said.

Pepsi Buys Vineyard In the Rhine Valley

OFFENBACH, West Germany, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The American soft-drink company Pepsico has entered the wine-growing business with the purchase of a vineyard in the Rhine Valley, officials of a company subsidiary announced.

Pepsico acquired the Georg and Karl Ludwig Schmitt wine company in Nierstein, comprising 162 acres of vineyards and a 500,000-gallon-capacity wine cellar, officials of the Pepsi-Cola Bottling Co. in Offenbach said.

The officials said the purchase was made to meet an increasing demand for wine in the United States. Most of the production is destined for American consumption, they said.

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Over Bangladesh Issues

India-Pakistan Talks Reach a Deadlock

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Talks between India and Pakistan moved into angry deadlock last night.

Two issues divide the nations: war crime trials in Bangladesh for 195 Pakistani soldiers as well as the fate of at least 260,000 non-Bengalis or "Biharis" in Bangladesh. The Pakistan government is willing to accept 40,000 to 50,000 "immediately" and negotiate the remaining figure, while Bangladesh insists that Pakistan take all of the Biharis.

Following last night's two-hour meeting, negotiators for both sides appeared strained and tense. Surrounded by Indian and foreign newsmen, P. N. Haksar, the chief Indian negotiator, shrugged and said: "The baby is not yet born." He would give no further indication of the progress of the talks.

Last night's meeting took place hours after the return of the Pakistani foreign secretary, Agha Shahi, who flew to Pakistan on Friday to brief Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto on the talks, according to Pakistani officials here.

Because Pakistan has not yet recognized Bangladesh, India is serving as Dacca's negotiator in the talks.

One key issue that divides India and Pakistan is the crime trials in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh insists that it will hold trials for 195 Pakistanis charged with murdering civilians before and during the three-week war in December, 1971, that led to the creation of the state, formerly the eastern wing of Pakistan.

In recent months Mr. Bhutto has claimed that the looming trials are unacceptable, and seized 203 Bengalis as virtual hostages for the soldiers. The Pakistani government said that the Bengalis—who generally view Bangladesh as their homeland—would be charged with treason if the Dacca government holds trials. There are between 175,000 to 200,000 Bengalis in Pakistan, stranded there during the war and seeking to go to Bangladesh.

'Major Concession'

Yesterday the Pakistani delegation made it known that "a major concession" had been made, and that the 203 Bengalis would not be retained "on the assumption that the 195 Pakistani POWs will neither be tried nor transferred from India to Bangladesh." About 93,000 Pakistani prisoners are now in Indian camps.

At this point, the Bangladesh government views this as unacceptable.

The second issue involves the Biharis in Bangladesh. These are Moslems, from the Indian state of Bihar, who fled to East Pakistan in 1947 when the subcontinent was carved between India, with a Hindu majority, and Moslem Pakistan. During the Bangladesh war, large numbers of Biharis sympathized and collaborated with the Pakistani army.

The Bangladesh government says that 260,000 Biharis have opted to go to Pakistan, but the Pakistani government has refused so far to accept this number. Pakistan says that it will immediately take Biharis in four categories: former government servants, those with families in Pakistan, men and women who formerly lived in West Pakistan as well as Biharis who have "adequate reasons" to migrate, including those whose lives are in danger if they remain in Bangladesh.

South Pakistan Menaced: Indus Reaches a Peak

RAWALPINDI, Pakistan, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—The Indus River reached a record height today as its floodwaters continued to menace towns and villages of a 100-mile-long area in the center of Sind Province, in south Pakistan.

Some 50,000 people were left homeless when the towns of Moro and Shahpur Jahanian were inundated last night by water bursting through embankments. Radio Pakistan reported that 70 percent of the mud and brick houses in Shahpur Jahanian had collapsed and scores had been destroyed in Moro.

The Indus reached a record 24-foot height near the major Sind city of Hyderabad and the peak of the floods is expected to reach there late tonight or tomorrow. Although threatened by the Indus, the 5,000-year-old archaeological site at Moenjodaro was reported tonight to be safe.

In Punjab Province in the north, floodwaters began to recede from Lyallpur city and Khanpur, but hundreds of square miles remained under water. Heavy rain has once again been forecast in Kashmir, where major rivers are rising.

Relief supplies continued to arrive here today, on flights from West Germany and Switzerland. Planes from Britain, the United States, Iran and Australia have also flown in relief goods.

Arafat Says His Army Is Not in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Aug. 26 (AP).—Palestinian guerrilla leader Yassir Arafat conferred with Premier Takieddin Solh for 45 minutes today and denied the presence of "regular" Palestinian forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Arafat and two other leaders of the El-Fatah guerrilla group called on Mr. Solh ostensibly to congratulate him for the June 6 formation of the first Lebanese cabinet since the guerrilla-Lebanese Army fighting in May.

Waldheim Sees Jarring on Eve Of Mideast Trip

GENEVA, Aug. 26 (UPI).—The United Nations secretary-general, Kurt Waldheim, today met with the UN's Middle East negotiator, Gunnar Jarring, on the eve of his departure for a fact-finding trip to the Middle East. The journey will take Mr. Waldheim to four Arab countries and Israel.

UN spokesmen declined to comment on the meeting, which took place in a Geneva hotel. Mr. Waldheim had arrived earlier from New York.

Mr. Jarring, who flew in from Stockholm, is his country's ambassador to the Soviet Union and the special UN mediator for the Middle East. He is scheduled to return to his post in Moscow tomorrow.

Mr. Waldheim said: "It is evident that I do not expect to return with a solution to this very complex, difficult and tragic problem, nor is it my intention to present specific proposals," he said.

He is scheduled to leave tomorrow for Syria, and then go on for visits to Lebanon, Israel, Egypt and Jordan.

2 Die in Iran Sabotage

TEHRAN, Aug. 26 (AP).—Saboteurs made an unsuccessful attempt to attack the Abadan oil refinery in southwest Iran Friday, the national Iranian radio and television service reported. It said a taxi driver and a saboteur were killed and 16 persons injured.

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PARIS, MONDAY, AUGUST 27, 1973

Spaniards Question Massive Tourism

By Henry Giniger

MADRID, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Close to 6.5 million foreigners, including substantial numbers of Western Europeans, will have basked under the hot Spanish sun this month, but Spain is starting to have second thoughts about the invasion it has so successfully promoted.

By the end of this year, it is estimated, relatively cheap prices and reliable weather will have brought some 32 million foreigners to Spain, a figure close to that of the native population. Last year some 29.5 million were counted.

Allowing for some exaggeration, it is still the largest tourist industry in the world and the biggest single economic activity in Spain.

But the gleeful hand-rubbing that tourism has traditionally occasioned in official circles is being accompanied with increasing frequency by sour comments in the press and among residents and officials of such crowded tourist areas as the Costa Brava north of Barcelona, the Costa Blanca around Alicante and the Costa del Sol west of Malaga.

Among the main topics of complaint are these:

● The natural beauty of the coastline has been irreparably damaged by a frenzied and to a large extent uncontrolled building spree that has transformed fishing villages into high-rise cities.

● The millions of foreigners who clog the roads, cover the beaches and jam the hotels, restaurants and cafés are giving the Spanish the feeling of being edged out of their own country.

● The industry is dependent on foreign tour operators who keep rates low and encourage a kind of proletarian tourism, so that little is spent locally except for the occasional beer, ice-cream cone or cheap souvenir.

● Spanish culture has virtually disappeared behind "typical Western saloons," English pubs where one can have "a nice cup of tea" and Scandinavian villages and restaurants that assure German tourists of genuine "Deutsche Küche."

© The New York Times/Henry Giniger

Benidorm, on Spain's Costa Blanca, has been transformed by the tourism boom from a tranquil fishing village into a vast vacation complex where more than 300,000 people sun themselves on two fine beaches

$20 Billion

José Ramón Alonso, chairman of the National Association of Hotels and Tourist Activities, proudly announced recently that tourism had earned $20 billion in foreign currency in 20 years, covering the persistent trade deficit and paying for the import of capital equipment that has permitted rapid industrialization.

But more and more Spaniards are wondering about the price that has been paid. The ambivalent attitude was summed up by a young city official in Benidorm, near Alicante. A tranquil village of fishermen in 1950, it has become a vast vacation complex where more than 300,000 people are sunning themselves on two fine beaches.

"Here in Miami and here in Copacabana," he proclaimed with a note of pride as he pointed first north, then south, to a jungle of tall hotels and apartment buildings that has smothered the landscape. Asked what he thought of the aesthetics, he said: "It is good and it is bad. It is good because big buildings allow us to receive a lot of tourists. It is bad because the natural beauty has been destroyed."

Dr. José María Revente, the energetic mayor of Benidorm, who has been in office two and a half years, readily acknowledges: "If I had been mayor 20 years ago, I would not have built Benidorm the way it is today."

During the years of land speculation and building promotion that produced today's Benidorm, little thought was given to educating its children, disposing of wastes or even providing for security against fire. Most of Dr. Revente's time, he said, has been devoted to crash programs to build schools, stop sewage from being dumped into the bathing waters and organize a fire department.

Farther north along the Costa Brava, Spain's most beautiful shoreline bears little resemblance to what Josep Pla, a prominent Catalan writer, described in a standard guide he wrote in the nineteen-forties. The coast has been destroyed by cheap tourism, he said, and the fishermen are all barbers or waiters.

New houses and hotels and camping sites and their attendant refuse sprawl over the steeply plunging and wooded coast around Tossa, Lloret de Mar and San Feliu de Guixols.

Occasionally a municipality shows concern about environment. Cadaqués, near the French border, has been able to conserve its centuries-old charm. Mayor Emilio Puignau Noguer explained that the town laid down strict building regulations 10 years ago because it felt that the best way to attract tourists was to be itself and "keep what is typical." Buildings cannot be higher than 31 feet, and concern over environment is carried to the point of fining anyone who runs a motorcycle after 10 p.m.

Technically, building promoters need the approval of a municipal architect, and the Ministry of Housing also has the right to intervene. But those with close knowledge of how the building boom has proceeded say mayors and municipalities have often found it impossible to resist Spanish and foreign speculators and promoters.

Nor did the central government in Madrid, for all its authoritarianism and sensitivity to law and order, do much until recently to bring some order into the building spree and show concern for problems of environment. A critic in Barcelona said: "In Spain we have a saying: 'Favors are for your friends, the law is for your enemies.'"

In the south, the coast west of Malaga has been affected by the same boom. Mayor Cayetano Utrera Ravassa told much the same story as officials in other regions. City planning is a recent concept by which "we will save what can be saved." New plants for the treatment of sewage are being built because, as the mayor noted, the blue Mediterranean is becoming increasingly less blue off the bathing beaches.

There are still tranquil corners of the Costa del Sol that have been zoned for well-spaced hotels and villas. In the hills above Marbella, Arthur Rubinstein and his wife spend quiet summers in a secluded villa far from the crowds. But just a few miles away and in another world is Torremolinos, a teeming center for several hundred thousand of Europe's vacation-hungry masses, where one has difficulty getting through the streets either in a car or on foot.

No Spanish

Just as one can spend a month in Torremolinos and never see the sea, so one can sit for hours in the cafés, restaurants and other public places there and in dozens of other Spanish resorts and hear all languages except Spanish. Spaniards do vacation on their coasts, but they are almost lost in the crowd.

There are whole communities of Scandinavians, Germans and Frenchmen living by themselves. What they get of Spanish flavor, besides an occasional bullfight or flamenco dance, are gimcrack souvenirs sold in a "garden of Spanish art"; a "typical Catalonian village" finished a few months ago; nightclubs in the form of medieval Spanish castles, and an "Andalusian quarter" for pedestrians like the one in Torremolinos, whose southern Spanish character is lost behind smoky hamburger and hot-dog stands, restaurants and bars with names like Eskoolmo, Finlandia, Edelweiss, Juanita's Dansk Restaurant and the Duke of Wellington, complete with darts.

Why do all the foreigners that are catered to by these places come to Spain?

"We came for the sun," said two Dutch youths in Lloret de Mar, on the Costa Brava. "We get only four weeks of sun a year in Holland." They were also attracted by the price offered by a Rotterdam agency—about $175 for a two-way air fare and two weeks in Lloret. They complained of a bad room and worse food but as long as there was good weather they did not seem to mind.

A considerable number of visitors rent apartments—a two-bedroom one south of Barcelona goes for $350 for August, less in other months—and do their own cooking. So do the hundreds of thousands of West Germans, Scandinavians, Britons and Frenchmen who have bought apartments and get back part of the investment by renting to others when they are not there.

Finally, there are the cheapest tourists of all, also numbering in the hundreds of thousands, who set up tents or park trailers for a few cents to a dollar or so a day in designated sites.

"Spain is the playground of Europe's rabble," declared Josep Ensesa Gubern, a Barcelona industrialist who runs, as a hobby, the Costa Brava's most elegant hotel, in S'Agaró. There is no rabble in Mr. Ensesa's hotel, where one wears a tie for dinner or one does not dine.

In an extreme way Mr. Ensesa was expressing a general reaction against mass tourism. More and more frequently the industry has been calling for "tourism of quality." Judging from the deprecatory remarks by Spaniards about the low class of people sprawled across Spain, this means people who use soap and water and spend money. A considerable number of hotel owners contend that Spain could make as much or more with fewer but better-heeled tourists.

Surveying the 'Quality of Life' in the United States

By Robert Reinhold

WASHINGTON (NYT).—Strangers from the federal government are knocking on Americans' doors and politely asking to speak with the adults in the family and with all children over the age of 12. The federal officials are asking such questions as:

"In the last six months, did anyone beat you up, attack you or hit you with something, such as a rock or bottle? Did anyone take something directly from you by using force, such as by a stickup, mugging or threat?"

Questions like this, probing into the everyday lives and attitudes of Americans, are being asked in hundreds of thousands of households every year by a variety of organizations, such as the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the National Opinion Research Center in Chicago and the University of Michigan.

The questions are a part of a broad and growing effort to monitor changes in the social climate with statistics called "social indicators." This is being done in the belief that economic indicators alone are not sufficient to gauge the nation's well-being.

Every Facet

In government bureaus, private organizations and universities, social scientists are trying to measure almost every facet of human behavior and feeling. They want to know how healthy Americans are, how alienated, how happy, how prejudiced, how fulfilled in life. They want to know how they use their leisure time, how often they are mugged, how well American children learn, how much trust they place in their leaders—and why.

They are doing this because they feel that in decades of obsession with redoubling economic growth America has lost sight of what is really worthwhile in life. The question of what should be measured and how such information should be used remains a matter of intense debate. But the concept of producing periodic social reports comparable to the economic reports that have been issued regularly for so long is gaining momentum in the United States and abroad.

Perhaps newspapers will never publish a Dow Jones Index showing daily fluctuations in the "quality of life." But some social scientists—like Daniel Bell of Harvard and Bertram A. Gross of Wayne State—have urged a system of national "social accounts" to provide a social "balance sheet" to judge the gains and costs of social and economic change.

While many consider this unfeasible, there is a growing consensus that new social barometers are needed to help officials understand what people really need and want when it comes to shaping policies in the nation. Already, for example, the city fathers of San Diego are planning police and other services with the aid of social patterns detected by the Urban Observatory of San Diego.

Distorted Picture

The social indicators "movement," as its proponents often call it, has been spurred by a growing realization that the traditional economic indicators that have long guided policy-makers—such as personal income and Gross National Product—have given a badly distorted picture of the national welfare.

Per capita GNP has nearly doubled since 1945, but it is plain that Americans have not doubled their happiness. The rise in affluence has been paralleled by a comparable rise in racial unrest, youthful dissidence, drug abuse, urban decay and pollution.

National income statistics, writes Mancur Olson of the University of Maryland, "leave out most of the things that make life worth living. They leave out the learning of our children, the quality of our culture, the advances of our science, the compatibility of our families, the liberties and democratic processes we cherish."

Stewart L. Udall, former secretary of the interior, once called for "a tranquillity index, a cleanliness index, a privacy index." It is not likely that social science will ever be able to assign numbers to such intangibles, but there is very little that cannot be measured.

For example, since 1958 experts at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research have been monitoring the faith Americans have in their political system. Periodically they ask a cross-section of citizens such things as "whether the government in Washington is pretty much run by a few big interests looking out for themselves or for the benefit of all the people."

Changing Attitudes

From the answers, a support-estrangement index was developed on a numerical scale from +100 (most trusting) to —100 (least trusting). Not surprisingly, the general level of trust plunged sharply from +50 in 1958 to +5 in 1972. Moreover, the trust of black people plummeted by about twice as much, from +50 to —40 during the same period. This prompts the Michigan scientists to warn of a growing cynicism that may lead either to large-scale party realignment or to the rise of a new political party.

Social indicators have been defined broadly as periodically gathered statistics "that measure changes in significant aspects of a society" by Robert Parke and Eleanor Bernert Sheldon of the Social Science Research Council. The council recently established the Center for Coordination of Research on Social Indicators in Washington.

Social indicators can be likened to the temperature taken every hour or so in hospital patients. The body temperature is a simple measure of something much more complex—the patient's overall condition. It prescribes no treatment but only reveals that the condition may have changed since the last reading.

This analogy cannot be carried too far because it is not always clear when a change in the social temperature is good or bad. The growing divorce rate is generally taken as a bad sign, but it can also mean that more people are escaping from the misery of hopeless marriages.

The gathering of social statistics is not new. It has been done at least since the founding of the Republic when the decennial census started. Today, government agencies spew forth reams of figures on education, health, pollution, land use, poverty and crime, to name a few topics.

However useful such statistics, many sociologists say they are mostly just isolated facts of limited value in analyzing and comparing social trends. Figures on education spending and the numbers of teachers and new classrooms tell little about the real goal of education—how well children learn.

What is needed, the sociologists say, is a set of scientific but relatively simple measures reflecting complex phenomena. Life expectancy, for example, is a very simple statistic that speaks volumes about the general health and well-being of any group or region. Ideally, social indicators should be capable of being "disaggregated," or broken down, for analysis according to race, social class, age and other factors.

It is only in recent years—as such sophisticated mathematical techniques as multivariate analysis and linear regression replaced the armchair as the sociologist's chief tool—that social trends have become amenable to precise measurement.

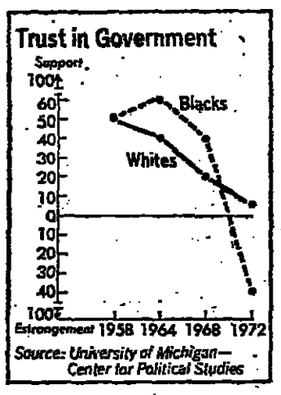
Modern Movement

The modern social reporting movement dates from 1929, when President Hoover appointed a commission to devise a social survey. But the notion did not really pick up steam until about 1966, when President Johnson commissioned the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to study the possibilities of a social report. Its study, "Toward a Social Report," urged measures to monitor progress in health, social mobility, learning and other goals that seemed desirable. Meanwhile, Sen. Walter F. Mondale, D., Minn., has been striving to create a President's Council of Social Advisers.

Thus, there is still no commitment to any central national social report. The closest thing is a volume scheduled to be published later this year by the President's Office of Management and Budget under the title "Social Indicators, 1973." This will be a selection of statistics culled from existing data collected since World War II in eight broad categories—health, public safety, education, employment, income, housing, recreation and population.

According to Daniel B. Tunstall, who heads the project, the idea is to provide a kind of handbook for policy-makers to evaluate social needs. The OMB will offer no interpretation of the figures, which it says are meant to be politically neutral.

The key thing about them is that they are indicators of "output," or end product, rather than "input." That is, for example, the education section will focus not on spending for education but on the effects of education such as achievement scores.



Inadequacies Seen

As useful as such endeavors may be for certain purposes, many persons feel that existing data are wholly inadequate. Therefore, some private and public agencies are diligently building new types of measures.

Those strangers asking Americans if they have been mugged, for example, were part of a $10-million-a-year effort to get a clearer picture of the nature of crime. The interviewers, working for the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, knock on the doors of 10,000 households and 2,500 businesses every month. They fill in the answers on large yellow forms and ship them to Washington, where they are computerized and analyzed in a drab office.

Preliminary findings of the program, called the National Crime Panel, suggest that as few as one-fifth of certain types of crimes are reported to the police, that young men are most likely to be victims of assault and that the poor tend to be robbed more often than the affluent.

The aim, according to George Hall, a survey statistician with the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration who runs the project, is to aid policy-makers. "If our goal is a reasonably crime-free and fear-free society," he said, "this program will measure any number of issues that bear on that goal."

Meanwhile, other families may have had visitors from housewives dispatched by the National Opinion Research Center, who ask such things as, "How strongly would you object if a member of your family wanted to bring a Negro friend home to dinner?"

This attitude question is part of something called the General Social Survey. The housewives forward their questionnaires to the center's modern glass building near the University of Chicago, with which it is affiliated.

The head of this operation is a breezy 43-year-old sociologist, James A. Davis, who did his Harvard doctoral thesis on the ability of housewives in Cambridge, Mass., to judge social class by looking at living rooms. The new survey, Mr. Davis said in a recent interview, is designed to provide scholars with a steady supply of "fresh, cheap, high-quality, groovy data" on social trends with which to do research.

The project, supported by the Russell Sage Foundation and the National Science Foundation, annually surveys about 1,500 Americans over 18 years of age. Interviewers, stationed in key locations, ask about 100 questions dealing with the "mainstream interests" of sociology—by social class, race relations, family and sexual behavior.

The uninterpreted results are sold to researchers on computer cards or tape. Since social indicators are useful only if repeated regularly, the survey will be rerun every year if funded.

Time Lag on Trends

The trouble with building new indicators is that it may take many years to detect trends. So some sociologists have urged that many of the onetime surveys done in the last 30 years be repeated now. "Having made scads and scads of surveys, we can now have a base line if we would only go back and repeat," said Otis Dudley Duncan, who recently joined the University of Arizona after many years at Michigan.

Prof. Duncan recently repeated several questions asked in the 1950s. The results of the new Detroit Area Study, to be published this summer, show some striking changes in attitude on race, sex roles, marriage and toward institutions.

Public trust in such institutions as high schools, television and radio, scientists and even Boy Scouts has dropped since 1959. But, despite the feminist movement, women still reported that they were working to earn money rather than to fulfill themselves. While the number of women who were satisfied with marriage did not change since 1954, twice as many now said their prime motive in marriage was companionship rather than raising children.

Such "subjective" measures constitute a major new thrust of the social indicators movement. People may be earning more, buying more speedboats and working fewer hours, but do they feel happier and more fulfilled? "Ultimately, the quality of life must be in the eye of the beholder," said Angus Campbell of the University of Michigan.

Mr. Campbell presides over what is probably the foremost center of such research, the Institute for Social Research. In its building in Ann Arbor, crammed with computer printouts and demographic charts, statisticians are busy measuring the attitudes of consumers, the job satisfaction of workers, attitudes toward violence, racial feelings and general happiness, among other things.

Perhaps the most ambitious of the institute's projects is the Quality of Life study, supported by $250,000 from Russell Sage. The study, conducted by Mr. Campbell, Philip E. Converse and Willard Rodgers, surveyed 2,164 persons scientifically selected to represent the entire American population over 18 years of age. The questions probed their satisfactions and aspirations in a dozen "domains" of life—such as health, jobs, friends, family, marriage and community—exploring specific sources of gratification and frustration and overall happiness.

By correlating answers to such questions with each other and with facts about the individuals, the team hopes to uncover the underlying factors contributing to satisfaction.

For example, the 47-page questionnaire asks people to indicate how happy they are with their jobs, and then rate their jobs in terms of hours, pay and challenge. In this way, the scientists hope to detect which factors are most commonly associated with job satisfaction.

Analyzing Responses

The survey responses give some concrete measure of what we suspect about American society. For instance, 49 percent of whites were "completely satisfied" with their neighborhoods, but only 28 percent of blacks were. Only 35 percent of college graduates were similarly satisfied, as opposed to 56 percent of those with only eight grades or less of education.

One of the basic problems in constructing indicators is establishing their validity. It is important to confirm that the survey questions give a true reflection of the attitudes they are aimed at. This is one of the problems being tackled by the Bay Area Survey of the Survey Research Center at the University of California, Berkeley.

Under a $586,000 grant from the NSF, Prof. J. Merrill Shanks and two dozen researchers are exploring the nature of racial prejudice, political alienation and changing women's roles in the San Francisco Bay area. They are using the Bay area as a laboratory to build model indicators that may someday be applied on a national level. The goal is to find simple enduring measures that will provide, in Prof. Shank's words, "a method of coming to grips with change without doing a thousand surveys a year."

The main problem in evaluating survey answers, said Prof. Herbert McCloskey, a member of the Bay area project, is that "people do not necessarily mean quite what they say on the surface." Unless the question is phrased with sufficient subtlety and sophistication, he added, the answer may be exaggerated by "trendy ritualistic responses."

Prof. Arthur Stinchcombe of Berkeley says that the sociological methods upon which the social indicators are based still lag far behind economic techniques. However distant reliable social indicators may be, a strong undercurrent of debate over what they should be used for already permeates the movement.

Note of Caution

The notion of keying indicators to explicit national priorities has stirred opposition from many quarters, most notably from Eleanor Sheldon, head of the Social Science Research Council. She observes that "obviously what is salient today may not be so next year and vice versa."

She believes that the utility of social indicators has been oversold. She doubts that they will be very useful in setting goals and priorities, in the evaluation of programs or in the development of a social balance sheet. Rather, she envisions more modest applications—to improve descriptive reporting of social trends, and to analyze and predict social change.

Just what bearing indicators will have on policy is uncertain. "You are no more going to have solutions to social problems with social indicators than the solution to economic problems with economic indicators," says Murray Aborn of the National Science Foundation, who oversees the granting of $2 million a year for social indicators research but not production. "The solutions are going to rest on political decisions and will have nothing to do with how refined and precise we can make measurements."

Many are eagerly awaiting the day when social reports will be printed in the newspapers or broadcast over television like the stock market reports. Already Albert D. Biderman of the Bureau of Social Science Research in Washington is working on a project to develop new ways of conveying complex statistics so that they can be easily understood by the public on television. He calls them "kinostatistics."

The day can't come too soon for Prof. Duncan. "We have an hourly weather report," he says. "Why not a social report at our own tempo. Ours is not timed to give the social weather, but the social climate. We could have weekly indicators."

Irritated by all the debate, he feels the problems will shake down in due course. "I want people to keep producing social indicators and quit arguing about them," he says. "Like sex, it's better to do it than to talk about it."

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Eurobonds

U.S., German Trade Figures Fail to Reassure Investors

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Aug. 26 (IHT).—Last week's news offered no guidance to anyone trying to figure out whether a period of monetary calm or renewed disturbance is in the making.

On the foreign exchange markets, the dollar opened sharply lower and then rallied only to fall again in the final hours of trading Friday when the West German and U.S. trade figures for July were announced. The net result was little change from the levels of a week earlier.

That the United States sold $106.1 million more abroad than it had purchased, the third surplus in 22 months, was a sign that the long-awaited recovery might be in the making. But the German surplus for the month, 12 times as large despite five revaluations of the deutsche mark, took the bloom off the U.S. figures.

Although the bulk of Germany's trade is with its European neighbors and the largest part of the chronic U.S. deficit has been with Japan and Canada, the record German surplus was unsettling and raised questions about both sets of figures.

To some extent, the German results were no doubt distorted by exporters rushing to fill orders to get paid before the mark appreciated further as importers were delaying for the same reason. It must be recalled that in early July, with funds being sucked into the country due to the record high interest rates there, it appeared that another monetary crisis, if not another revaluation, was in the offing.

But there is also no question that the worldwide economic boom coupled with inflation has meant no loss of business for German industry despite the mark's appreciation.

At the same time, U.S. exports have been inflated due to the unexpected and perhaps temporary boom in farm exports. And although the balance with Japan has improved, this too may be temporary due to the bunching of orders from Japan designed to make the figures look better as well as to the boom in Japan and its accompanying bottlenecks which are keeping domestic production from reaching export markets.

Unquestionably, the devaluations have made U.S. goods price competitive on world markets, but what has yet to emerge is convincing evidence that manufacturers are winning new markets. With production running very near capacity and domestic demand as strong as it is, there is little incentive to seek out new customers; and with delivery times being stretched, there is reason to suspect that foreign purchasers are discouraged from placing orders.

Consequently, while the conditions for a recovery of the dollar have been set—on this point there is no debate—there is some question whether it can be achieved until the world boom has been slowed and the price of goods becomes the overriding criterion. That, of course, means getting a grip on inflation—which does not appear imminent.

Nevertheless, the prospect of a turnaround means that the dollar is better thought of than it was some months ago. Swiss banks are recommending that their clients begin to think of moving into U.S. common stock and from the rumors in the Eurobond market it would appear that a reopening of the dollar sector is in prospect.

The major drawback is the high level of short-term interest rates, which means a bond issue would have to carry a very high coupon to attract investors. But few borrowers are willing to consider getting locked into a long-term fixed-rate instrument at this point.

One curious exception last week was the City of Liverpool, which floated a six-year, $40 million loan with a coupon of 9 7/8 percent. Priced at 99 3/4, the paper yields 9.93 percent. The issue was sold out in one day—exclusively to banks in denominations of $25,000 with a minimum order of $250,000.

The sell-out says something about what bankers think of the trend in interest rates. Except for an institution which happened to have spare cash on hand, subscribers had to finance their participation through borrowing on the Eurodollar market,

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 3)

Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Aug. 18 Latest Week	Aug. 11 Prior Week	1972
Commodity index	209.5	213.2	120.4
*Currency in circ..	$68,463,000	$68,626,000	$62,785,000
*Total loans....	$111,435,000	$111,379,000	$87,766,000
Steel prod. (tons).	2,781,000	2,771,000	2,481,000
Auto production.	132,890	89,019	153,331
Daily oil prd. (bbls)	9,392,000	9,460,000	9,564,000
Freight car ldgs..	540,249	532,557	517,522
*Elec Pwr, kw-hr	39,633,000	40,276,000	36,773,000
Busn. failures..	192	182	183

Statistics for commercial-agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	†July	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,614,000	84,674,000	81,782,000
Unemployed	4,198,000	4,258,000	4,815,000
Indust'l prodctn..	126.3	R125.4	R115.1
*Personal income.	$1,033,900,000	R$1,028,200,000	$935,200,000
*Money supply..	$264,500,000	R$263,200,000	$247,700,000
Cnsmrs price ind'x.	132.7	132.4	125.5
	June	Prior Month	
Cnstr'n contracts.	183	173	154
*Mfr's inventories.	$113,039,000	R$111,625,000	$104,260,000
*Exports	$5,778,100	$5,602,300	$3,971,000
*Imports	$5,793,600	$5,768,700	$4,467,700

*000 omitted. †Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumers price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industrial production is Federal Reserve Board's adjusted index of 1967=100. Imports and exports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is total currency outside banks and demand deposits adjusted as reported by Federal Reserve Board. Business failures compiled by Dun & Bradstreet, Inc. Construction contracts are compiled by the F. W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

R—Revised.

Pre-Labor Day Lethargy in NYSE Trading, Prices Hit Low, Make Technical Recovery

By John H. Allan and Jean Christensen

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—Trading activity in the stock market early last week shriveled in the August heat. Prices on the New York Stock Exchange declined amid a general lethargy that was not surprising for the period prior to Labor Day.

The Dow Jones industrial market average slid lower for three successive days and closed Wednesday at 851.90, its lowest closing level since Dec. 3, 1971. At that point the Dow Jones industrials were 200 points, or 19 percent, down from their record high reached last Jan. 11.

Then the stock market rebounded on Thursday. The Dow Jones industrials rallied 12.56 points, their best gain in a month, but there was really no news to cause the turnabout. As Wall Street explains such moves, the advance in prices was "technical," a word used to mean the rise was a result of indigenous market forces.

Interest waned again on Friday, probably because any August Friday is not a time for explosive stock market action. The Dow Jones average drifted down a little less than 2 points to close at 863.49, off 8.35 points from the preceding Friday.

The stock market's drop early last week coincided with the increase in the prime rate that banks charge on loans to their best corporate customers. This basic rate was raised Monday by the First National Bank of Chicago to a record 9 1/2 percent, and it became industrywide within a day or two.

On Friday the Treasury sold a $2-billion issue of 25-month notes carrying an 8 3/8 percent interest rate, the highest coupon the government has placed on an issue of its own securities in modern times.

With such high interest rates competing for the conservative investor's dollar and with hot-shot money still heading into real estate or commodities, few people in Wall Street last week had grand hopes of the stock market's shaking off its lethargy soon.

Other financial and economic highlights included:

- Commodity prices fell after their record run-up. Cattle, hogs, chickens and eggs all declined, while wheat, corn and soybeans fluctuated. . . . New York City food costs dipped after a six-week rise. . . . Consumer prices increased 0.2 percent in July despite the price freeze. . . . Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz predicted the August wholesale price index would be "astounding."
- The United States recorded a trade surplus in July of $106.1 million, in contrast to a $15.5-million deficit in July. . . . The dollar turned in a mixed performance despite the improved U.S. trade position.
- The Cost of Living Council ordered hearings on steel and automobile price increases and asked to inspect Atlantic Richfield's records on its oil price rise. . . . Politics and price instability are tearing world oil pacts apart. Saudi Arabia is considering tying expanded oil production to a "correction" of United States policy on Israel.
- Mergers: W. E. Hutton acquired the retail business of Newburger, Loeb & Co. Both are New York Stock Exchange member firms. . . . The Brown & Williamson Tobacco Corporation, which has acquired 93 percent of Gimbel Brothers, Inc., stock, proposed a merger. . . . Signal Companies sued to enjoin a tender offer by Cemp Investments of Canada. . . . The McCrory Corporation and Lerner Stores approved revised merger terms. . . . The Canada Development Corporation reported that 8.2 million shares of Texas Gulf had been tendered as of Aug. 22. The offer for a total of 10 million shares was extended to Aug. 31.
- Earnings: Sears, quarterly net $1.01 a share vs. 87 c. . . . Deere, $1.73 vs. 89c. . . . Federated Stores, 36c vs. 34c. . . . Esmark, $1.02 vs. 71c . . . Syntex, 80c vs. 68c.

Amex and Over-Counter

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (NYT).—With trading continuing at a sluggish pace, prices slipped slightly last week on the American Stock Exchange. Volume aggregated 7,665,290 shares, compared with 8,435,000 shares in the previous week.

The Amex index fell .13 to 22.81 with the high for the week, 22.96, attained on Monday and the low of 22.69 reached on Wednesday. There were 21 large blocks traded compared with 23 the week before. There were 343 advances and 747 declines while 243 issues were unchanged.

Among the movers were Mitchell Energy, which gained 2 1/8 to 20 5/8; Atlas Consolidated Mining rose 2 5/8 to 29 3/4; O'Okiep Copper lost 6 to 80; International Systems fell 3 1/4 to 32 3/4; Dearborn-Storm dropped 3 to 14 1/4, and Den-Tal-Eze declined 2 1/4 to 21 1/4.

Syntex Corp. shares were the most active with 360,800 traded, closing at 91 5/8, up 3. Bowmar Instrument was next with 175,600 shares traded and finishing at 34 7/8, down 1 1/8.

There also were 137,900 units sold of Trans World warrants at 5, down 5/8.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial index closed the week off .06 to 96.83. The composite index fell .13 to 102.4.

The most active issues on Friday were Penn Life Company, up 1/4 to 4; Rank Organization A, off 1/8 to 10 5/8; Penn Offshore Gas, off 1/8 to 5 7/8; Burnup Sims, up 1/4 to 24 3/4.

There were 479 advances compared with 472 declines, while 2,054 issues were unchanged.

Profits at Massey Ahead 17 Percent

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (AP-DJ).—Labor troubles at a key engine unit in Britain temporarily slowed Massey-Ferguson's profit rebound, holding earnings in the third quarter, ending July 31, to $13.6 million, or 74 cents a share, up 17 percent from $11.6 million, or 64 cents a share, a year before.

Sales also rose 17 percent to $382.8 million from $328.5 million.

The gains followed a rise of 180 percent in second-quarter earnings or a 26 percent sales increase.

During the third quarter, labor slowdowns associated with bargaining for a new contract hobbled output at the company's Perkins engines division in Britain, and the company reacted by closing the plants for a month.

Over-Counter Market

NEW YORK (AP)—Weekly Over the Counter Industrials giving the high, low and last bid prices for the week with the net change from the previous week's last bid prices. All quotations supplied by the National Association of Securities Dealers Inc., are not actual transactions but are representative interdealer prices at which these securities could have been sold. Prices do not include retail markup, markdown or commission. Sales supplied by NASD.

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Al KatzinCo .10e 21	5¼	4¾	5	+ ¼
ACMAT Corp 120	12½	10⅛	12½	+1¾
AES Tech Sys 12	6⅞	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅛
AID Inc 28	3¼	3½	3¼	
AITS Inc 182	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	— ½
APS Inc	14¼	14¼	14¼	
ASG Indust 9	6	6	6	
AVM Corp .15 19	3¾	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Aaron Bros 44	2½	2⅜	2⅜	
Accelerator Inc 25	2¾	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
Acme Cen .24 23	7⅜	7	7¼	— ⅛
AcushnetCo .52 34	20½	19⅛	19½	— ⅜
AdamsDrug .02e 42	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Addmaster .04e 95	2¾	2¼	2⅜	— ⅜
Addison Wesly .20 19	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Advance Ross 32	2⅝	2⅜	2⅜	
AdvancdMed Sci 53	6⅛	5	6⅛	
Advanced Mem 127	6¼	5½	5⅞	— ¼
AdvancdMicr De 178	13⅝	13	13½	+ ½
Advanced Sys 37	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅛
After Six 23	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ½
AgXet Inc 80	8	7½	8	+ ½
Asnico Eagl Min 749	5⅜	4¾	5	— ⅛
Alanthus Corp 17	2½	2½	2½	
Albanyintl .56 152	19⅛	17⅜	17⅝	—1⅛
Albertsinc .17 11	6⅝	6⅛	6½	— ½
Alexan Alex .44a 214	21¼	21	21	— ¼
AlexBaldwin .60 121	13⅝	13⅝	13	— ¾
Algorex Data 20	1¼	1	1¼	— ¼
Alico Land Dev 67	15½	14⅞	15¼	+ ½
Allegheny Bev 66	2⅛	2¼	2¼	— ⅛
Allergan Pharm 127	18¼	16⅛	17¼	+ ⅜
Allied Leisure 127	5¼	5½	5⅜	+ ⅛
Alld Teleph .24 37	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
AlldVanLine B 12	3½	3½	3½	
Allyn Bacon .25 36	4¼	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Alodex Corp 20	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
Alpex Computer 62	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	+ ⅛
Amarex Inc 32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Amcourt System 14	2⅞	2½	2⅝	
Amedco Inc	88m.k	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
Am Arts&Crafts 6	3⅜	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
Am Beef Packer 33	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ½
Am Biomedical 32	2⅜	2½	2⅝	
AmConHom .05e 31	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
AmElec Labs 27	2⅛	1⅞	2	
AmExpress .52 1741	59¾	58⅛	59	— ½
AmExp cv pf1.50 118	179	174	177	—1½
AmFiltrona .43 78	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ¼
AmFinlCorp .04 315	12	11	11⅜	— ⅜
Am Furnit .20 163	7⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
AmGreetings .25 482	44	42	44	+ ½
AmLaFranc .07e 14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	+ ¼
Am Marine Ltd 21	12½	12¼	12½	+ ¼
Am Micro Sys 281	16⅛	15⅛	16⅛	+ ½
Am Nuclear 72	2½	2¼	2⅜	— ⅛
AmQuasar Petro 95	14	13½	13½	
AmShipBldg wt 1	4½	4½	4½	
Am Telecomm 146	15¼	14⅛	15¼	+ ¼
Am Telev&Com 104	26	25	25	—1
AmUrban Devel 3	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	
AmWeldMfg .80 40	10¼	10½	10⅛	
AmmestGrp Inc 66	7¼	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
Amlerre Devel 55	1⅞	1⅛	1⅛	
Anadite Inc 41	2⅞	2¾	2¾	
Analog Devices 75	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅜
Ail ren Microwve 55	2¾	2½	2¾	+ ⅛
..chorSav Assn 23	19	19	19	
AndersnGrnd 12 1	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Anderson Jacobs 39	3½	3¼	3½	
AmmourBus .60a 1902	41⅛	38⅛	39⅞	+ ⅛
Antrler Bros 73	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
Arkanind .10a 38	4¼	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Apexco Inc 49	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Applebaum Fd 23	4⅜	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
AppldDigit Data 158	2⅞	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Appld Material 129	9⅛	8½	9	— ⅛
April Ind 193	1⅜	1⅛	1⅜	— ⅛
ArchonPure Pd 68	2⅞	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
Arden Mayfair 203	2¾	2⅝	2¾	— ⅛
Argo Petroleum 30	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
ArkanWsGas .78 132	12⅝	12¼	12½	
ArlenPro 1.24e 55	13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ¼
ArpetaCalif .40 40	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	
Arrow Automot 9	14½	14	14	— ½
ArrowHartH 1 27	16	15½	15½	— ½
Arzco Bell .15e 7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	
Arvida Corp 38	8⅞	8⅛	8⅞	+ ⅛
AssoColaBtlg .27 26	23½	20½	21½	—1¾
AssdTrkLnA .52a 27	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	
AtlanGasLt 1.088 59	13⅝	13⅜	13⅞	+ ⅛
AtlanRes 1.42e 22	14½	14½	14½	— ⅛
Atlantic Ind 48	3⅛	2⅛	2½	— ¾
Atlantic Conl Sy 129	5⅜	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
AtlanPacl Bldg 7	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Atwd Oceanics 98	15	14	14¼	— ¾
AtwoodOcean un 17	16½	15½	16½	
AtwoodOcean wt 77	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Autotrain Cp 137	9⅛	8¼	9⅛	
BCC Inc 138	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
BT Mtginv 77 wt 50	3½	2¾	3¼	— ⅛
BairdWarn 2.05e 33	16⅛	16	16⅛	— ⅛
Baird Atomics 27	4⅛	4¼	4⅜	
Baker Bros Inc 79	17	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅛
BakerFent .60a 94	36	35½	35½	— ½
BaldwinELyons 48	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	
BaltCorp .30 152	11	9⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
Bally Mfg .02e 983	54	49¼	53½	+ ¾
Baltek Corp 31	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
BanksBldgSp .72 62	15¼	15	15	— ⅛
BankamRlt 2.08e 308	24⅜	22⅛	23	—1⅛
Banco of Cal 4	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Barnes HindePh 45	25	23⅛	23⅞	—1
BarnesMnglo .70 174	16½	15¾	16⅛	— ⅛
BarnesMtg un 30	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
BarnesMtg 80wt 83	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
BarnettWm 1.40a 106	14⅞	15⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
BarnettWmst un 22	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛	+ ⅛
Baskin Robbins 24	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
BassRnt Corp 33	7⅜	7¼	7¾	— ⅛
BassettFurn .80a 90	24	23	23⅛	— ⅛
BaylessMkts .40 32	9¾	9⅛	9⅛	
Bayly Corp .40 31	8⅛	8	8⅛	— ⅛
BeaconPhoto Sv 24	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
BeehiveMaple 21	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
BeelineFash .34 73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Bekins Co .42 23	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Benlley Labs 307	25	23	23⅛	—1⅛
Berkley Bio Eng 119	6½	6	6½	
BerkinaCo .40s 16	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Best Products 388	43½	40	42	+1

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Betz Labs .20a 431	39½	39	39½	+ ½
BeveragCan .04e 26	5	4⅞	4⅞	
BeveragMgt .18 42	11	10½	11	+ ⅛
Bevis Indust 1	2	2	2	
Bibb Co 8	7½	7¼	7½	
Big Drum .30 9	12	11½	11½	— ½
Bi-Lo Inc 45	10½	9⅛	9⅞	— ⅛
Billy theKid .09p 2	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅛
Bio Med Scien 145	49	44	45½	—4
Bird&Son 1.20 13	25	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
BlockDrugA .48 36	15⅛	15	15¼	+ ⅛
BlueChipStp .24 12	8⅞	8¼	8⅛	+ ⅛
BobEvanFrm .40 3	19	18½	19	
Bohemia In .50b 159	17⅛	15⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
Bon Aire Indust 8	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
Bonanza Intl 364	7½	6⅜	7⅛	— ⅛
Booth Newsp .80 35	21	20½	20½	— ½
BoozAllenH .12 36	6	5⅜	5⅞	— ⅛
Bradenind .20	6	6	6	
Brand Insulation 41	5½	5⅛	5⅛	
BrassCraft Mfg 27	16⅛	16¼	16¼	— ⅛
Brenco Inc .44 30	21½	21	21⅛	— ⅛
Brinks Inc .30 140	11	10⅝	11	+ ½
Bristol Prod 2	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
BroadvwFin .06e 29	7⅛	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
BrooksScanin .48 67	16⅛	16½	16½	
Brother Intl Co 60	7	6	6	—1
BrownTom Inc 95	5⅞	5⅜	5½	— ⅛
Browning .25p 25	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Brunos Inc 15	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
BuckbeMears .40 138	15	13⅝	14⅛	— ⅛
Buckeyeint .20e 47	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Building&Ld Tec 32	7⅛	6¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
BuilderInvGp un 10	33	32½	33	
BuilderInvGp wt 55	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
BurnsRL Cp .05e 160	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
Burnup&Sims 1187	24⅞	23⅛	24⅛	+1¼
Burris Ind 44	5⅛	5	5⅛	— ⅛
ButlerMfg 1 182	44⅛	43	44¼	+1¼
Butler Nat Corp 24	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
CFS Contl Inc 79	16	15⅛	16	+ ¼
CI Rlty Inv 1.36e 97	11¼	11¼	11⅛	— ⅛
CI RltyInv un 27	12½	12½	12½	— ¼
CI RltyInv wt 100	⅛	⅛	⅛	
C&R Clothier 58	3⅛	3	3⅛	
CNA IncShr .09e 240	13⅝	12⅞	13	— ⅛
CNA LarInv .77a 103	14⅛	14⅛	14¼	— ⅛
CNA Larw pf2.10 58	23⅛	21⅞	23⅛	+ ⅛
CP Prod 8	2¼	2	2	— ½
CRS Design As 24	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
CabanaCoach Cp 15	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
Cable Funding 609	7	5⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
Cafeteriasinc .20 21	9¼	9¼	9⅛	
Calbiochem 135	15½	10	15⅛	+5½
CalPacUtil 1.32 24	19¼	18½	19½	+ ¼
Calprop Corp 28	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
Cambridge Mem 101	14⅛	13⅝	14	+ ⅛
CamernBwn wt 52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Camin Ind 14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Campanelli Ind 35	5	4⅛	4⅛	
CampTagg 1.04 44	21½	20	20½	—1½
Canandaig Wine 118	9½	8¼	8⅛	—1¼
CannonM A.20e 38	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	— ⅛
Capehalt Corp 258	8⅛	7⅜	8⅛	— ⅛
CapitMtg 2.51e 141	23⅛	21⅞	22⅛	—1
Capital Mtge wt 52	4⅛	4	4⅛	— ⅛
CapitNatCp .50b 32	23	22⅛	22⅞	+ ½
Capital Swst 80	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
CapitolInt Airwy 28	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	
Carbon Fuel .28 33	6⅞	6¼	6⅞	+ ⅛
CardinalPet .10e 10	7½	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
CaribnLeiswr .50 35	10⅛	9¼	10	+ ½
Carolina Carib 193	1⅞	1⅛	1⅞	+ ⅛
Cayman Corp 230	2⅞	2⅜	2⅜	
CedarPoint .34e 52	14¼	13½	14	— ¼
Cencor Inc 46	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
CenlMtgRlt 1.69e 33	18	18	18	
CenfVIPSvc 1.28 131	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
CentronDat Cmp 1074	27½	23½	26	—1½
Century Labs 19	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
CenturyTel Ent 402	7	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
ChambrinMf .40 34	7⅞	7	7⅞	+ ⅛
ChampParts .13 45	14⅛	13⅛	14	
ChanceAB 1.04 64	17⅛	16½	16½	—1¼
Channel Cos 148	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Charming Shop 11	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
Chef Pierre 36	12½	10⅛	11	—1½
ChemedCorp .44 34	33	31⅛	31⅛	—1½
Chesapeake Inst 25	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
ChiBrdgIron .80a 286	84	82	84	
Chieftan Devel 12	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
Chilton Corp .16 8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
ChristnSec 5.92e 30	148	141	147	—2
Churchs FrChk 375	7⅛	6⅛	6⅞	— ⅛
Cinemation Ind 6	2½	2¼	2⅛	— ⅛
CinnFinl .44 22	19½	19	19	— ½
CircleF Ind .40a 47	5⅛	4⅞	5	— ⅛
Citation Mfg 13	1⅛	1½	1½	
CitznSoRl 75wt 30	5⅛	5	5⅛	
CitznSoRl 77wt 19	15	14⅛	15	+ ⅛
CitznsUtilA s 91	32½	30½	32½	+2
Claremont Petrol	4	4	4	
Classified Finl 3	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
ClevTrRlt 1.72a 94	18⅛	18½	18⅛	+ ⅛
ClevTrRlt wt 29	1	⅞	1	
ClevepakCp .30e 69	10⅛	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Clinical Sciences 43	10⅛	9½	10⅛	+ ⅛
Clinton Oil 3237	7	5⅞	7	
Clow Corp .68 54	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Coast Catamarn 34	6	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Coastal Ind .20e 6	9	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
Cobo Labs 33	25	25	25	
Coburn Optical 199	18⅛	16⅛	17	—1⅛
CocaBtlgLA .43 399	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	— ⅛
CocaBtlgMia .20 77	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
CocaBtlgMA .30 42	9	8½	9	
CocaBtlCons .79e 63	13½	13	13	— ½
Codex Corp 104	11	11	11¼	+1
Coheren Radiatn 85	11⅛	10	11⅛	— ⅛
ColemanAm Cos 31	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
Columbia Corp 35	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Com Share Inc 3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Combined Prop 62	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
ComcastCp A	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Comdisco Inc 50	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Comfx Commun 4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
CommerceGrp s 9	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
CommClrHse .20 168	27⅛	25⅞	25⅞	—2
ComlState Cp 10	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
ComwlTelPa 1.28 15	23	22⅛	23	+ ⅛
ComwlThea .20s 42	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Commun Prop 123	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Compreh Comm 7	1	1	1	
Compusamp Inc 45	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Compuscan Inc 100	10⅛	8⅛	8⅛	—2⅛
Computax Svcs 34	10⅛	9⅛	10	— ⅛
Comput Automat 242	15⅛	9⅛	9⅛	—1⅛
Computr Design 11	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Computer Mach 256	6¼	5⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Computer Trans 2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Computer Usage 9	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
ComputrVsn Cp 53	14	12½	13½	+ ⅛
Comtech Labs 122	15	13	14⅛	
Comten Inc 138	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Concept Inc 59	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
ConsEquit .14e 10	5	5	5	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
onsumBldg Mrt 37	5	3½	3½	—1⅛
ConsumDist .07h 31	23	19½	20	—3
Contech Inc 9	4½	4½	4½	+ ¼
Context Ind 27	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Conti Hair Prod 5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
ContlIlProp .138e 595	15⅛	14⅛	14⅞	— ⅛
ContInfo Sys 2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Contran Corp 101	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
Cordis Corp 58	31½	28	31½	+3½
Cornelius Co 110	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	— ⅛
CourierCp .16e 22	7⅜	7	7⅜	+ ⅜
CousinsProp .15 278	23	22½	22⅛	— ⅛
CraddTerry .66 16	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Credit Insurers 26	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Cross Co 151	21½	19⅛	20	—1⅛
Crown Crafts	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
CrumpEH .10h 19	16½	15¼	15¼	—1¼
Crutcher Resrcs 465	8⅛	8	8¼	— ⅛
CullumCos .38 35	9	8⅛	9	+ ⅛
Cunninghm Art 23	3⅛	2⅛	3	— ⅛
Currentinc Shr 231	13⅛	13	13⅛	+ ⅛
CurtisNoll .50 55	15½	15	15⅛	— ½
Dairy Queen Str 14	11½	11⅛	11½	
Damson Oil 243	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
Danielint .50 712	33½	31⅛	33⅛	+1⅛
Danker Wohlk 132	3	2⅛	2½	— ⅛
DankerWohlk wt 52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Danners Inc 18	7⅛	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
DannieMob Hom 13	4	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
DartDru .14%	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Data Card Cp 42	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—1
Data Design Lab 29	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Data General 635	41	38½	40⅛	+1
Data 100 Corp 218	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Datapoint Corp 79	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
Davis Wtr Waste 8	19½	19	19	
DeLuxeCheck .41 240	35½	34½	35⅛	+ ⅛
Debron Corp .80 27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
DecisnData Com 239	14⅛	12⅛	12⅞	—1⅛
Decoratorind .20 49	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
DEKALB Ag .10 347	53¼	51	51¼	—1½
Delhi Int Oil 57	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
DelaValRlty .44a 33	9¼	8⅛	9	— ⅛
DentoMed Ind 113	2⅛	1⅛	2	+ ⅛
Diagnostic Data 447	16	11½	14½	+1½
DiamCrysSlt .60 35	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
DiamondhdCp 1 38	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
DickAB Co .44 138	24⅛	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Digicon Inc 44	3½	3	3½	+1⅛
DigitalComp Con 12	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ½
Disc Inc 21	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	+ ⅛
DiversfdEarth s 28	10⅛	9½	9⅛	— ⅛
Docutel Corp 441	32⅛	30⅛	31⅛	—1⅛
Dollar General 127	8⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Domin Mtg 1.86e 69	16	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
Dominion MR un 1	21	20	20	—1
Dominion MR wt	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Donald Corp 35	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Donaldsoninc .46 32	25	24⅛	24⅛	+ ⅛
Donbar Develop 94	4⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Donovan Cos .20 42	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Dorchester Gas 378	5⅛	5	5⅛	+ ⅛
Doughties Fds 3	5	4⅛	5	
Dow Jones 1 124	30	29⅛	30	+ ⅛
Downe Commun 86	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
DoyleDaneBe .96 71	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ½
DockwellStr .16 48	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	+1½
Dunkin Donuts 85	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
DurrFillMed .12 28	7⅛	7½	7⅛	
ECRM Inc 10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
EDS Nuclear 3	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
EZ Paint .12e 2	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Early Calif Ind 187	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Earth Sciences 130	6⅛	6½	6⅛	+ ⅛
EastmetCp .25e 221	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ½
EconomicLab .31 377	42⅛	41⅛	42	
Education Dev 44	2⅛	1⅞	2	— ⅛
ElPasoElec .88 121	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Elba Systems 50	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Electro Nucleon 56	6	5½	5⅛	+ ⅛
Elect Transist 77	1⅛	1¼	1⅛	+ ⅛
EllasBros Rest 36	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Elmans Inc 12	8½	8	8	— ⅛
Elscint Ltd 47	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1
Emersons Ltd 127	9⅛	8½	9⅛	+ ⅛
EnergyConv Dev 217	10½	7½	7⅛	—2⅛
EnergyConv un 45	15⅛	11	11⅛	—4
Energy Ventures 26	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Environ Resrch 4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
Envirnmtl Sys 23	2½	2½	2½	
Erb Lumber Co 285	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
Ethan Allen .55 282	25	23	23	—2
ExcelIncShr .46e 48	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
ExchngeBncp .44 41	17⅛	16	16¼	—1⅛
Exchange Oil&G 128	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Executive Ind 337	4	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Extracorpl Med 105	55	47	55	+8
Fabri Tek Inc 239	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Fair Lanes 61	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
FairfieldCom Ld 36	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Falcon Prod 104	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Faraday Labs	1	1	1	
Farinon Elec 48	34	32⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
Farmer Bro .24a 75	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Farr Co 29	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Fays Drug 40	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
FedIncPrvP .90 65	10	9⅛	9⅛	
Feld Leasing 45	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
Fiberstatics Cp 42	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
Fingerhut Corp 83	13⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—1½
Fst Artists Prod 16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
FstBostCp 1.40a 31	17¼	17	17	— ½
FstCommrce 1e 14	23⅛	22	22	— ⅛
FstComRlty .50e 123	21⅛	20⅛	20⅛	—1⅛
FstContRE 1.21e 55	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
FstFidelInv .15e 41	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	
FstLincoln Fin 47	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
FstMississ Co 376	19⅛	16⅛	1	14
FstPennMtg wt 211	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Fst Surety Cp 76	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Fst Va Mtg 1.89e 38	21	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
FstVaMtgTr un 9	22⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
FstWestn Finl 244	1⅛	1½	1⅛	— ⅛
Fisco Inc .20 65	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Flexsteel Ind .36 20	9⅛	9¼	9⅛	— ⅛
Flickinger .54 9	11½	11	11	— ½
FloridaCyp Gard 144	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Florida Glass 9	4	4	4	
FlaGulfRlty .39e 72	17⅛	16⅛	16⅛	—1
FloridMngM .10e 54	19⅛	16⅛	16½	—2⅛
FloridaTel .56 119	18	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Florida Wat&Ut 2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
Flow Labs Inc 21	4⅛	4½	4⅛	+ ⅛
Flying Diam Cp 153	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
FoodTownStr .16 16	16⅛	16	16	— ⅛
Foodways Nat 73	9	8	8⅛	— ⅛
Foothill Grp Inc 29	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Forest Oil Cp 297	11⅛	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
Formigli Corp	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
ForumRest .10 14	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
Fotomat Corp 309	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
FranklinEl .28e 27	9⅛	9	9⅛	
FranzlaBr Winer 121	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
FraserMfg 2.16e 190	15⅛	15	15⅛	— ⅛

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
FredrkHerr .52e 19	7⅛	7½	7⅛	— ⅛
Fredrks Hollywd 9	4½	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
FreemanCarl As 32	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Friedmnind .27r 51	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Friendlylce .64e 371	24	22⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
Frisch Rest .30b 79	11⅛	9½	10⅛	— ⅛
FrozenFdExp .28 22	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
FullerHB .32 63	13½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Funding System 3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
FunkSeeds .05e 684	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
FurrsCafe .15 84	13	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
GRI Computer 64	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
GRT Corp 165	2¼	2	2¼	+ ⅛
Garfinckel .96 57	15½	15¼	15⅛	— ⅛
Gates Learjet 181	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
GatewayTran .60 28	11⅛	10½	10⅛	— ⅛
Geico Corp 113	12⅛	11½	11⅛	— ⅛
Gelman Inst 169	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
Gen Automation 209	33⅛	31	32½	—1⅛
GenAutoPts .30a 38	17	16½	17	
Gen Binding 108	29½	28½	28½	—1
Gen Capital 35	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
GenComputr Sys 13	5	4½	4½	— ⅛
GenCrudeOil .30 164	28	25½	27	—1⅛
GenDatacom Ind 18	3	3	3	— ⅛
GenFinSys .05r 58	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Gen Health Svc 116	5⅛	4⅛	5	— ⅛
Gen Hobbies 199	6	5⅛	6	
GenericsCp Am 52	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Genimar Inc 8	3⅛	3½	3½	
Genova Inc 27	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Geriatrics Inc 27	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
GibsnHoman .27 14	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
Giffen Indust 89	1½	1⅛	1½	+ ⅛
GilbertAssoc .42 157	41½	39⅛	40½	— ⅛
Gilford Inst .12 61	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	—1
GlobetrotCom A 2	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
Gold Medallion 69	1⅛	1½	1½	— ⅛
GoldFieldSA .54e 41	36⅛	32⅛	33	—2⅛
Goodhrt Wll .28e 21	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
Gracoinc .05 29	33	32	33	+ ½
GrahamMagnt s 59	11⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Grantree Corp 50	3½	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Graph Scanning 275	6⅛	5⅛	6	— ⅛
Graphic Science 555	6⅛	5⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
GreggsFood Pd 15	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
GreyAdvrt .50a 112	9	8½	8⅛	— ⅛
Guardian Chem 18	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
HNC MtgR 1.90a 706	20¼	19	19⅛	+ ½
HachChem .10a 36	28	27½	27½	— ⅛
HahnEW .02h 30	17	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
Hall Frank B .36 280	14	13⅛	14	
Hallmark Grp 65	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
HomiltBro Exp 36	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
HamltBroExp un 3	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
HamiltonBro Pet 34	32⅛	31	31⅛	—1⅛
HamltInvT 1.94e 311	17⅛	16½	17⅛	+ ⅛
HamltInvTr 76wt 156	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
Hamilt Inv 73un 21	19	18	19	+ ½
Hamilt Inv 76un 8	18⅛	17½	18⅛	+ ⅛
HandyDan Home 16	7⅛	5⅛	5⅛	—1⅛
HanovSqRl 1.21e 27	16⅛	16	16⅛	
Hardwicke Cos 32	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Harlyn Prod 8	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Harpr&Row .40 79	6⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Havatam Cig .40 24	7½	7¼	7½	— ⅛
Hawaii Corp .40 71	5⅛	5¼	5⅛	+ ⅛
HawthrnFin .11e 23	7⅛	7¼	7⅛	+ ⅛
Health Ind 192	2⅛	1⅛	2	— ⅛
Heath Tecna 47	2¼	2¼	2⅛	
Heilig Meyers 64	7	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
HenredFurn .40a 30	16½	16	16½	—2
Herz pparel 34	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Hexcel Corp .40a 27	16	15½	16	+ ⅛
HiTech Ind 14	3½	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Hickory Furnitr 81	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
Hirschhorn Dan 34	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Holobeam Inc 21	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Homewd Cp .02e 46	7⅛	6⅛	7⅛	+ ⅛
Hook Drugs .35 30	16½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
Hoover Co .92 688	22½	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
HorizResrch .01e 23	8⅛	7	8	— ⅛
Hospital Finl 12	6	5⅛	6	+ ⅛
House of Knit 5	4⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
HousingSysGa s 4	3	2⅛	2⅛	
Hughes Supply 211	16½	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
HuntBldg Corp 81	3⅛	3¼	3⅛	
Hunt Mfg .20 18	12	11½	12	+ ⅛
Hyatt Corp 323	13⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
Hyatt Intl 18	11	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Hydroculture In 42	7	6	6	—1
Hydromatn Filt 11	8⅛	7½	7½	— ⅛
Hydron Pac Ltd 47	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	— ⅛
HysterCo .60 145	20	18¼	20	
IMS Intl 310	13⅞	13¼	13⅞	+ ⅛
Identicon Corp	4½	4⅛	4½	
Immuno Scienc 9	8½	8½	8½	
ImperGrp Ltd 36	4⅛	4¼	4⅛	
IndepSaSec 1.60a 83	20⅛	20¼	20⅛	+ ⅛
IndMtgRlt 1.52e 92	18	17⅛	18	
Indiana MtgR un 6	19	18⅛	19	
Indpls Wat 1.40 36	17⅛	17¼	17⅛	+ ⅛
Industl Fuels 8	3	2⅛	3	+ ⅛
IndustNucl .05e 74	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ⅛
Inforex Inc 638	7⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Informatics Inc 155	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Informatn Int 89	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
Inform Magnet 106	6⅛	5½	6⅛	+ ⅛
Instrumett Lab 43	16	14⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
Intel Corp 457	58	51	57⅛	+3
Intercont Energ 77	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
Intercrft Ind .20 62	8⅛	8	8	— ⅛
Interdata Inc 169	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
InterminGas 1.04 55	14⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
IntAlumin .16 48	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
IntBnkWash .25 53	6	6	6	
IntBkWashA .25 47	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
Int Basic Econ 35	4⅛	4	4⅛	
Int Dairy Queen 26	5½	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
IntRashDev .08e 20	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
Int Scannr Dv 18	5	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Int Time Sharng 19	3⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
Int Video 79	8¼	7⅛	7⅛	—1
Intersil Inc 148	11	9⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
Invent Inc 21	6	5	5⅛	— ⅛
InvestorCap .17e 23	9⅛	9½	9⅛	+ ⅛
InvestCoAm .10e 4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Iowa SoUtl 1.76 47	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	— ⅛
Irelands Rest 18	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Ivey JB&Co .52 24	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
Ivy Corp 33	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
JacksFood Sys 97	3⅛	2⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
James River 12	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
Jamesbury .30 2	10⅛	10½	10½	
Javelin Corp 2 66	3⅛	3½	3½	— ⅛
Jensen Indust 138	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Jerrico Inc 24	13⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
Jet Air Freight 145	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Jetero Corp 32	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Jones RB .32e 49	9¾	9⅝	9½	— ¼
Joslyn Mfg 1.12 35	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ½
Judys Inc 5	2	2	2	
Justice Mt 2.33e 116	23¼	22¼	22⅝	— ⅜
Justice Mtg un 27	27⅛	25¼	25	—1⅛
Justice Mtgln wt 74	3⅞	3½	3½	— ⅜
Justinind .20 21	9⅛	9	9	— ¼
KMC Mtg 1.23e 20	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ¼
KMC MtgInv un 26	9½	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
KMS Indust 571	3⅞	3⅜	3⅞	— ⅜
Kaiser Steel 320	13	12⅝	13	+ ½
Kallestad Labs 22	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅜
Kalvar Corp 29	3⅞	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
KamanCp A .28 75	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
Kampgrnds Am 121	18	16⅞	17⅜	+1
Kearney Treckr 1039	5¼	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅜
Kellwood Co .72 73	14⅛	14¼	14½	
Kennington Ltd 25	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅜
Kennedy Cohen 41	10¼	9	9	—1⅛
Key Pharmceut 24	3½	2⅞	3	+ ¼
Keydata Corp 11	6¼	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Keyes Fibre .96 41	13⅛	12⅞	12⅞	— ½
KeystneCent .10e 33	2⅜	2⅛	2¼	+ ⅛
KeysCustFd .20e 71	7⅜	6¾	6⅞	— ⅜
Keystone Int .25 56	16⅜	15½	16⅛	— ⅜
KeystoneOTC Fd 119	5⅞	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Knape&Vogt .70 13	13	12½	12½	— ½
Koger Propert 236	22¼	21¼	21⅜	— ⅝
KornFerry Int 77	7	6⅛	7	+ ½
Koss Corp 31	13	12½	13	+ ⅝
KruegerWA .44 31	8⅜	8⅛	8½	— ⅛
Kuhlman Cp .40 132	9⅝	8⅞	9¼	— ⅜
Kustom Electron 177	7	6¼	6¾	+ ⅜
LMF Corp .12 35	5	4¼	4⅞	— ⅛
LQ Motor Inns 34	7¼	7	7¼	+ ¼
LVO Cable 67	4⅜	3⅞	4⅛	— ⅛
LaZ BoyChr .40 71	28¾	27	28	— ¾
Ladd Petrol 358	6⅞	6⅛	6¼	+ ⅛
Lafayette Unit 15	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
LancastrCol .32b 38	11	10⅛	10⅞	— ⅛
Lance Inc .46 77	27	25⅝	26¼	+ ⅝
Lanchart Ind 284	4½	3⅝	4	+1
Land Resources 91	3⅝	3½	3½	
Lane Co .52 11	18½	18⅛	18⅛	
Laser Link Corp 15	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
LawrysFds .16 87	10	8	10	+1½
LawsonProd .02e 39	21¾	21½	21½	— ¼
Lawter Chem .40 68	35½	33	34	—1½
Lazare Kaplan 5	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Leadville Corp 120	10¾	9¾	10	— ¾
Lee Pharmaceut 26	15½	14½	15	— ½
LeewayMot .32 40	15¼	14¾	15	— ¼
Legg Platt .28 101	14¼	14	14¼	
Leisure Dynam 14	3¾	3¼	3½	— ⅛
Levingstn Ship 58	9⅝	8½	9¼	+ ⅜
Lexitron Corp 19	10	9½	10	+ ⅛
Liberty Homes 44	2½	2¼	2½	
Life Sciences 42	2⅞	2⅝	2½	— ⅜
Lightolier Inc 23	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
LilChamp Food 22	8	7½	8	+ ½
Lin Broadcastg 334	6¼	5¼	6¼	+1
LincMtginv .90e 19	6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
LincPlacFd .64e 86	21½	21	21	— ⅛
LindalCeda Hom 19	6¾	5	5½	—1
LionCntry Safari 58	3⅞	3	3¼	+ ¼
Lippincott .16a 8	4⅞	4½	4½	— ⅜
Listfax Cp A 39	3⅛	2⅞	3⅛	+ ⅛
Lactile Co .08 158	51¼	50	50¼	—1
Log Etronics 19	4¾	4⅝	4⅝	
Logicon Inc 28	3⅞	3½	3½	
Longchamp Inc 40	2⅞	2½	2⅞	
LaLdOffExp B 54	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Lowes Co .12 189	53	52	53	+ ½
MB Assoc 38	4	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
MCI Communicat 431	5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
MFY Indust .06e 14	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
MLS Ind Inc 22	3¼	3	3⅛	
M&T Mtg 1.14e 17	10⅛	10½	10½	
MSI Data Corp 97	8⅛	8	8¼	+ ⅛
MTS Systems .16 53	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
MackStrs .12e 34	7	6½	6½	— ½
Macrodata Cp 42	10¼	8½	10	+1½
Madison GE 1.08 43	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
Main Dollar Strs 2	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
MainLineFleet s 57	4⅝	2	3	—1⅜
MajorRlty .05e 188	5⅝	4⅞	5	— ⅝
MallinckrdCh .24 172	43¾	41	42½	— ⅜
MaplePress .13 26	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Marcus Corp 30	9½	8⅜	8⅜	— ⅜
MargLaMod .10e 37	4⅜	4½	4⅜	+ ⅛
Marine Colloids 14	8⅝	8	8	— ⅝
Marine Protein 112	6	5½	5½	— ⅛
MaritimeFr Car 672	15½	14	15⅛	+1½
MarkFour Home 88	5	2⅝	2⅝	—2¼
Mary Kay .03e 194	34½	31	31½	—3
MauiLd & Pinap 26	7¼	6⅝	6⅝	— ½
May Petrol 79	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
McCormick .32a 183	40¾	40¼	40½	+ ⅜
McDowellEnt .10e 192	10⅞	10⅛	10½	— ⅜
McMoran Expl 75	3⅝	3⅜	3⅝	+ ⅛
MkQuay Pfex .78 26	14½	14½	14½	
Measurex Corp 175	28½	27¼	27⅞	— ⅜
Medcom Inc 72	13¼	13	13¼	+ ¼
MedianMtg 1.27e 134	10½	9⅝	10¼	+ ⅝
Medline Ind 1	10¾	10½	10½	
Medtronic 468	53¼	48½	52½	+3½
Merchantinc .44 25	17¼	16⅝	17¼	+ ½
Meridian Inv 15	4⅝	4¼	4⅝	— ⅛
Marvyns 47	30½	29½	29½	
MetProWatTr 37	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
MeyerFred .30b 94	17½	17	17	— ⅜
Microdata Cp 50	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	+ ⅛
Microform Data 365	5⅞	5	5⅝	+ ⅝
MicrowaveSem s 43	6⅜	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
MidAmInds .20e 43	7	5½	5½	—1½
MidTexCom .28 35	16⅞	15⅝	16⅛	+ ⅛
Midland Cap 3	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
MidwestDist A 279	4½	4	4	— ⅛
MidwstFidel .36 11	12¼	12	12	— ¼
MilliporeCp .14 76	51	46¾	49	—2
Minnpls Gas 1.54 54	22⅝	21¼	21½	— ⅜
Minnesota Fab 47	6⅝	5⅞	6	— ⅜
Minnetonka Lab 56	3⅝	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅝
MiracleRec Eqp 5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
Mr Steak 49	3	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
MrsSmithsP .11e 15	11¼	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Mobile America 62	6½	6	6⅛	— ⅛
Mobile Home .50 430	6⅝	6⅜	6⅝	
Modern Merch 136	14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
Moduline Intinc 6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
MoguiCorp .24 66	21	20½	20½	— ⅛
Molex Inc 211	36	34⅝	35½	+ ⅛
Monarch Ind 3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Montort Colo 79	7⅝	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅝
Monroe Group 51	1⅝	1½	1⅝	+ ⅛
Montcalm Vintrs 192	11⅛	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅜
MooreCorp .80 358	55	53⅝	53⅝	—1½
MooreSam .24 137	27	23½	26½	+3
MorFlo Ind 6	4⅛	4	4⅛	

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Moran Bros 14	8½	7½	7½	— ⅛
MorganAdh .01e 1	13½	13½	13½	
Morrisoninc .48a 41	20	19	20	
MtgAssoc .20 119	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ½
MtgInvWsh 1.61e 138	14½	14¼	14½	+ ½
MtgInvWash wt 101	1⅝	1¼	1½	+ ⅛
MtgeTrAm wt 110	⅝	⅝	⅝	
Mostek Corp 389	30½	26⅝	29	+ ¾
Motion Ind 33	18⅝	17½	17½	—1⅛
MotClubAm .14 41	9¼	8⅞	9⅛	— ⅛
Moxie Ind 51	1⅝	1¼	1¼	— ½
MurphMtrF .20e 53	6¼	6¼	6¼	
MurrayMtg Inv 83	14½	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅞
MyToy Co 6	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Myers Ind .08e 98	6¼	5	6	+ ¾
Mylan Labs 92	5	4	4	—1⅛
NFP Corp .05e 48	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅜
NRG Inc 39	5	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅛
Nalhans Famous 19	2⅝	2⅛	2½	— ¼
NatConven Str 18	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Nat CSS 117	24½	21	23½	+2½
Nat Data Corp 159	18½	18	18½	+ ⅛
Nat Liberty 1263	6	4⅝	5⅝	+ ⅜
NatLiving Cent 19	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
NatMedical Care 115	10¼	10	10¼	— ⅛
NatMeridian Svc 6	2	2	2	
NatMineSvc .40 18	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
NatMtgeFd 1.45e 116	12⅞	12⅝	12⅞	— ⅛
Nat Patents 1731	12⅝	10	10½	—2⅛
Nat Util&Ind .90 30	13⅞	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅝
Naum Bro	32⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Nautilold Corp 38	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
NeedhmHarp .54 31	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
Neutrogena Cp 8	6	5⅞	6	
NewAmFd .15e 92	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
NewEngGE 1.24 135	15⅝	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
NJ NalGas 1.32a 21	16⅜	15⅞	15⅞	— ½
NewPennEx .22e 17	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
NewellCos .50 35	10¼	9⅞	10¼	— ⅛
Nicolet Instrum 75	6	5⅝	6	+ ¼
NielsenAC A .32 343	32	29⅞	31⅜	— ⅛
NielsenAC B .32 206	31¾	29	31⅜	— ⅛
Nobility Homes 59	10⅛	9⅝	10¼	— ½
Noble Affiliates 98	19	17⅝	19	+ ⅝
Nolex Corp 182	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
Nordstrminc .32 100	20	19½	20	+ ¼
NorCalSav&Ln s 247	15½	14¼	14¼	—1⅛
NorCaroNG .80 33	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	
NorEurpOil .10e 98	7½	7	7⅛	
Northeast Pet 157	6¼	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅝
NoStaBancp .33h 65	15⅝	15	15	
NorthrpKing .16e 1153	49½	44¼	45¼	—4¼
NwstNatGas .76 171	9½	9⅛	9½	+ ⅛
NwtFinInv 1.41e 51	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	
NwstFinInv un 12	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Noxell Cp .48 59	50½	47	48	—2½
Nuclear Resrch 43	1⅞	1¼	1⅝	+ ⅛
Oakwood Home 14	8	7¼	7¼	— ⅝
OceanDrExp .20 107	55½	52½	52¾	—2⅝
Ocean Explor 64	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
Ocean Fisheries 42	7½	7¼	7½	+ ⅛
Ocean Oil&Gas 66	13½	12½	12⅞	— ½
Oceanogr Maricl 35	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Odyssey Inc 51	4⅛	4	4½	+ ¼
Offsh Logistic 205	9⅝	8½	8⅝	— ⅝
Ogilvy Mathr .64 23	19½	18	19	+1
OhioFerroAl .40 17	7	7	7	
Oil Shale Corp 274	3⅝	3½	3½	— ⅛
Omega-Alpha 134	2½	2⅛	2⅛	— ¼
Omni Spectra 34	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+ ¼
Opiel Corp 71	6½	6	6½	
Optical Coatg Lb 68	15¼	14¼	15½	— ½
Optical Radiatn 25	6	5½	5½	— ½
Orbanco Inc 39	18⅝	17¾	17¾	—1
OreFreezDry Fd 97	2⅝	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
Ormont Drg Ch 60	6⅞	6½	6⅞	
Oshmans SportG 311	12⅝	10½	12⅝	+2¼
OtterTailPw 1.48 74	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅛
Overmyer .24 39	6¼	6	6⅛	— ⅛
OverseasNat Air 162	4¼	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅜
Oxford Labs 22	12	11⅝	12	+ ¼
Ozite Corp 91	6⅝	5⅝	6⅛	— ¼
PVO Intl Inc 34	9⅝	9	9½	— ½
Pabst Brew .88 446	46¼	43½	43⅝	—2½
PACCAR In .60a 106	39½	37	39¼	+2
Pacesettr Bld Sy 59	10	8¼	8¼	— ¼
Pacesetter Ind 30	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅝
Pac&South Br 7	7¼	7¼	7⅝	
Pac Amer Ind 14	3½	3¼	3½	
PacCoastHold s 15	4	4	4	
PacGamRob 1.08 171	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
PacLumber 1.16 72	38	37	37⅝	— ¼
PacSoMtg .25e 75	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Pamex Fds Inc 4	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Pan Ocean Oil 642	15⅝	14⅝	15⅝	+ ¼
Pandick Press 16	4½	4	4	— ½
Panaiab Int 18	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
ParkOhioInd .40 101	7½	7¼	7⅝	— ⅛
Parker Drilling 143	22½	21⅜	22¼	— ⅛
Patrick Petrol 130	4⅝	5¼	5⅝	— ⅝
Paul Rever 1.19e 98	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
Pauley Petrolm 65	3½	3½	3½	+ ⅛
PayLessDrg .34 79	10½	9⅝	9⅞	— ⅝
Pay n Pak .19e 34	13	12½	13	+ ½
Pay n Save .20 215	13½	12⅞	13½	+ ½
PaylessCash .20 75	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
Paysaver Catalg 30	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ¼
PeachtreeDrs .12 52	8⅞	8½	8½	— ⅛
PeaveyCo .70 84	15¼	14½	14¾	— ½
Pelto Oil 171	21⅝	20	20⅞	— ⅝
Penn Corp 5	6½	6⅝	6½	
PennGsWat 1.35 44	17½	17⅝	17½	+ ⅛
PennzOffshGs B 2768	6⅝	5⅝	5⅞	— ⅛
Penfair Indust 55	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
PetersonH&H .27 158	22	20½	22	+ ½
Petro Lewis 977	10⅝	7⅝	8	—2⅞
Phoenix Candy 1	4⅛	3⅞	4	— ⅛
PhoneMate Inc 101	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
Pic n Save Cp 9	6½	6	6	— ½
PiedmontAvia s 75	5⅝	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
Pinehurst Corp 90	1½	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
Pinkertons .78a 174	30⅝	27½	30⅝	+3
Pioneer Wstn 220	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	+ ⅝
Piper Indust 4	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Pizza Inn 38	5⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅝
Planet Oil Mn 38	2½	1⅝	2	— ⅛
Planned Mkts 44	19½	19¼	19¼	— ¼
Plus Prod .15e 28	2½	2¼	2¼	— ¼
PollutCon Wat 20	10	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅝
Popell Bros .40 49	5½	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Post Corp .48 18	11	10	10½	— ½
Power Test Corp 1	3½	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Presto Prod .05e 61	9⅝	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
PrestonTruck .24 55	24	23¼	23½	— ⅛
PrimaryMd Com 2	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
Prochemco Inc 21	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Professnl Golf 74	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
ProgressCp .04h 386	16½	15⅝	16¼	+ ⅜
Pubco Corp 37	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
PubSvcNCar .86 29	10⅝	10¼	10⅝	+ ⅛
Pulaski Furn .40 6	15¼	14½	15	+ ½
Puritan Bennett 28	58½	57	58⅛	+1½

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Putnm Duo Cap 39	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
Qonaar .40 1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
Quaker Chem .64 10	20⅛	19¼	19¼	— ½
Qualitylnns Int 23	4⅞	4⅜	4⅞	+ ⅛
QueenCasual .32 21	11½	10⅜	11	— ⅛
Quotron System 5	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	
RLI Corp 17	7⅛	7	7	— ¼
RPM Inc .12 16	15½	14	14	—1⅛
RSR Corp 2	4½	4	4	— ½
Radiation Tech 34	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
Ragen Precison 40	7⅝	7	7	— ⅝
Rahall Commun 57	4⅛	4¼	4⅝	
Rainbow Resrcs 32	7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Rainier Cos .07e 54	5⅝	5	5	
Rapidata Inc .05 42	6½	6¼	6½	
Ramer Corp .30 57	8	7¼	7⅞	+ ⅛
Raychem Corp .45	204	198	203	+3
RayGoInc s 170	3	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
RaymondCp .30b 473	20¼	19	19	—1⅛
Rayne Ind 29	3½	3¼	3¼	— ⅜
Real Est Data 6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
RitMtgPac 1.68e 97	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Recognition Eq 828	5⅝	4½	4⅞	— ⅝
Redactron Corp 106	9⅝	8⅝	8½	— ⅝
Redken Labs 169	22	19½	20⅛	—1½
Refac Tech Dev 81	4⅛	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
Refresh Mach 61	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
RegencyElec .30 223	18½	16⅞	16⅞	—1⅜
Rehab Corp 12	7½	7⅛	7⅛	
RelianceUniv .56 38	13⅝	13½	13⅝	— ⅛
Research Fuels 18	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ¼
ReserveOil Min 4	8½	8	8	— ⅝
RetailMerch .02h 9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Revelline .10r 18	11	10¼	11	
Rex Plastics 77	6⅝	6	6½	+ ⅛
Reyn&Reyn .32 255	43⅝	42½	42⅝	— ⅛
Ringaround Pds 667	12¾	10⅞	12⅜	+1½
Rival Mfg .72 1290	37	30¼	35⅝	+4⅞
RoadwayExp .20 472	32⅝	31⅛	32⅝	+ ⅛
RobrtsnDisSy .24 16	16½	15⅝	15⅝	— ½
Rockel Resrch 73	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ½
Rocorintl .20 34	5	4⅝	5	
Rodac Corp 93	11⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
RollinsBHunt .20 40	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	
Rosemount Inc 10	13½	13¼	13¼	— ¼
Rouse Co 197	13⅝	12⅞	12½	—1⅛
Rowan Ind2 43	2⅝	2⅛	2⅝	— ⅛
RoweFurn .35 10	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
Rucker Pharm 53	17½	17	17½	
RussellStover .42 94	19½	17	19¼	+2¼
Rykoff SE .20 29	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
S&S Corp .04e 15	4	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
SafegrdAuto .20 4	6½	6½	6½	
Saga Adminst 411	7⅝	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Salem Cot Mills 9	7⅝	7	7⅝	+ ½
Samsonite .30 239	15⅛	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
Saxton Prod 1	9½	9¼	9¼	— ⅛
Scan Data 75	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
SchererRP .12 228	32½	30	30½	—2
Schlewdahl 55	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	
Scholl Inc .44 30	28¼	26¼	26¼	—2
Scottish Inns Am 342	8	8	8	
Scotts Liq Gold 327	7⅝	6½	6½	—1⅛
Scripto Inc 7	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Sea Pines 53	14½	14	14	— ½
Sea World 215	23	21¼	21¾	—1¼
Sealed Air 130	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅝
SeeburgIndA .60 212	19½	17⅝	18⅝	— ⅜
Selscom Delta 45	4½	4¼	4¼	— ¼
SelfSvcRest .12e 149	25⅝	24	24½	+ ½
Seneca Foods 29	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	— ⅛
Sensormatic 89	7	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅛
Serv Merchand 41	16½	15½	15⅝	—1
Servicemstr .36 553	25	23	25	+1⅛
Servico Inc 3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SevenUp Co .43 102	29½	29¼	29¼	— ¼
Shaklee Cp .05e 84	17⅝	15⅛	17	+1⅛
ShelterCorp Am 98	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞	+ ⅛
ShipperDisp .32 33	8½	8	8½	+ ½
Shirley Atlanta 31	3⅛	3	3⅛	
ShoneyBigB .16 84	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	— ⅝
Shorewood Corp 5	6⅝	6	6⅝	
Sigma Intl .10 49	17½	16½	17	— ½
Sigmaform Cp 16	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅜
Sigmor Corp 109	7⅛	6⅝	6⅞	— ⅜
Siliconix Inc 40	8⅝	7½	7⅝	—1
Silvercrest Ind 14	3½	3¼	3½	
Simera Corp 1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Simpsonind 1 39	11	10½	11	
SlaterElec .20 2	9¼	9¼	9¼	
Slaughter Bro	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
Smithfield Foods 79	2⅝	2½	2½	
Snap on Tool .46 262	56⅝	55¼	56	— ½
SolidState Scient 541	19	16½	17½	—1
SolomonSam Co 33	7	6½	6½	
Sonoco Prod .48 28	29½	29	29	— ½
Sorg Printing .30 19	3¼	3⅝	3⅞	+ ⅛
Soundscriber Cp 40	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
SourceCap .55e 286	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
SourceCap pf2.40 141	22½	22⅛	22⅛	+ ⅛
Southgastn Inns 28	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Southn Airwy 66	5	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
SouthnUnion Pd 268	26¼	25⅝	26	— ¼
Southid Eaty 125	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
SouthIndPap .36 15	14½	14½	14½	
Sthwst Airlines 47	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Sowst Factories 84	2½	2½	2½	— ⅛
SowstGasCp 1 181	11⅝	11½	11¾	+ ⅛
Southwst Leasng 59	9⅝	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
Southwstn Rsch 33	2⅞	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Spacelabs Inc 31	10	9	9	—1
Spartan Foods 51	16	15	15½	— ½
Spectra Physics 267	19	17⅝	18⅛	+ ⅛
Spectral Dynam 13	15	14½	14⅝	— ½
Spectronics Inc 11	3⅝	3½	3⅝	— ¼
Speidw Newsp .35 97	11½	11	11⅛	— ⅛
Sperti Drug 2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Spiral Mil 65	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	— ⅛
Sportcoach Cp 27	4	4	4	
Stanadyne .84 4 53	17¼	16¼	16¼	—1
Sid Havens 31	3⅛	2⅝	2⅞	— ⅛
Std Microsystm 22	4⅝	4½	4⅝	— ⅛
Std Register 1 60	15	14⅝	14⅝	— ¼
Standun Inc 176	11⅝	9⅝	10⅝	— ⅝
Steak and Ale R 180	27	24½	25½	—1⅛
Steak andBrew 46	7	5⅝	7	+1½
Steak n Shak .24 57	8½	7⅝	8¼	+ ⅝
Sterling Comm 20	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
Sterner Lighing 29	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Stewart Info .68 11	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Stewrt Sandwich 56	11	10⅝	11	
Storage Technol 313	12⅝	11⅝	12¼	+ ¼
Story Chemical 53	6½	5⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
Stratford Texas 31	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	+ ⅛
Subaru Amer 21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
SugardaleFd .16 40	3½	2⅞	3¼	+ ¼
Sunlite Oil Ltd 45	4½	4⅝	4⅝	
Sunset Ind 40	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
SunshineJr Strs 48	6	5⅝	5⅝	+ ⅛
Super Dir Strs 26	3⅝	3	3⅛	— ⅛
SuperiorEl .22r 118	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
Supradur .20 16	5	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
Supreme Eq 46	15	9½	13	—2

	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Swedlow Inc 73	11½	10⅝	11⅛	+ ⅛
SynerconCp .3r0 14	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
Syracuse China 18	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅛
SzaboFoodSvc 17	5⅝	4⅝	5	— ⅛
TIME DC .60 27	10¼	9½	9½	—1⅛
TIME DC pf.72 12	11½	10⅝	10⅝	—
TMCMtgIn .75e 87	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
Taco Bell 72	11⅝	10½	11	
Tampaxinc 1.36a 732	108	103	103⅝	—4⅝
Tassaway Inc 221	2⅝	1⅝	2	— ¼
Taylor Rent .12 7	19½	19	19	— ½
TaylorWine .56 399	49	48	48½	—1½
TecumsehProd 1 59	45	43	43½	—1½
Teeg Resrch 17	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
Telit Mktg Svcs 43	11	10⅝	11	+ ⅝
Tele Communicat 155	8⅝	8	8¼	
Telecom s 59	6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
Telecommun Ind 14	6⅝	6½	6⅝	+ ⅛
Telecredit Inc 359	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅜
Telerent Lea .07 36	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Teltronics Svcs 4	3	3	3	
Tenneco Offshre 1080	5⅝	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Terra Resources 12	3⅝	3	3⅝	
Tex FetMtg 1.97e 90	17⅝	17½	17⅝	— ⅛
Texint Airl 72	3⅛	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Texscan Corp 9	2½	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
Textoneinc s 74	2⅝	2	2⅝	+ ⅛
Thetford Corp 83	5	5	5	
Tia Maria 3	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
Tiburon Vintner 60	11	9⅝	11	+1⅛
Tiffany&Co .26 159	8	7⅝	7⅝	
Tipperary Corp 420	3⅝	2½	3⅝	+ ⅝
Titan Group 155	1⅝	1¼	1⅝	— ⅛
Tocom Inc 20	5⅝	5½	5⅝	— ⅛
Tolley Intl Cp 404	8¼	6⅝	7¼	+ ⅝
Tony Lama Co 34	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	+ ⅛
Topsys Intl 11	1	1	1	
Toscany Imports 75	8⅛	6½	6½	—1⅛
Towle Mfg .60 35	9⅛	8½	8⅛	— ½
Tran Ob Fin .20e 28	8	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
TranscnGas 1.12 796	12⅝	12½	12⅝	
Transcontl Oil 46	3⅛	2⅞	3	— ⅛
Transocean Oil 765	11⅝	10⅝	10⅞	—1⅛
Transport Pool 184	6⅛	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Travel Equip s 7	2⅝	2½	2⅝	— ⅛
TriChem Inc 80	12½	10¾	11⅞	—1
TriSouMtgInv wt 44	4⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
Triangle Corp 146	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
Triton O&G 126	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
TropixTogs s 12	5¼	4⅝	4⅝	— ½
TrustMtge Cp 56	8½	7⅝	8	— ½
Tymshere Inc 152	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
Tyson Foods 57	15⅞	15⅛	15⅝	— ¼
UA Col Cblvan 16	8	8	8	
UB Finl .52 14	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ½
UMF Systems 14	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
USF Invest 2.82e 135	19⅞	19¼	19⅞	— ⅝
USF Investrs wt 105	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
USF Investrs un 28	21⅛	20½	20½	— ⅝
Ultrasonic Sys 77	3½	2¼	3⅛	+ ⅜
Under Sea Ind 16	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
UniCapital .12 716	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
UnicareHlth Svc 17	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Unifi Inc 41	5⅛	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅜
Unimet Corp s 149	7½	6½	7⅛	+ ⅝
UnionSplCp 1 79	17½	16⅛	16⅞	— ⅝
Unit AriThea .16 13	7	6½	7	+ ½
UnitColn Svcs 68	1⅝	1⅛	1⅝	+ ⅛
UnitCommun s 37	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
UnitKenoM .30e 49	5⅝	5¼	5⅝	
US Banknot .30b 22	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
USSurgical Cp 43	4¼	4½	4½	— ¼
US TruckLin .54 48	12¼	11⅞	12	— ¼
Univ Foods 1 43	15	14½	14½	— ½
Univ Gas&Oil 4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
Univ Instru .20 282	35	31½	32¼	—2
Univ Mob Svcs 35	6	6	6	— ⅛
UnivSecur Inst 2	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
Vacco Indust 21	3	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
VagabndMtr Hot 24	7½	6⅝	7	— ¼
Vail Assoc 47	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	— ⅜
Valley Forag Cp 51	3⅝	3¼	3¼	— ¼
VanDyk Resrch 36	10½	10	10	— ½
VanSchaack .28 32	7¼	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
VanceSander .40 45	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+ ⅛
VanWyck Int 58	5⅛	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
VaughnJack .14e 182	22	19¼	20	
Velcro Ind .40 185	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
VentronCp .40 30	18¼	17⅝	18½	+ ½
Victoria Stations 65	12	10	11½	+1⅛
Video Sys 68	6½	5¼	5½	—1
VindaleCo .05h 9	4⅛	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Vipont Chem 2 113	7½	6	6½	
Va Intl 8	19½	18½	18⅝	— ½
Visual Sciences 297	7⅝	7	7⅝	— ⅛
Volume Shoe .26 115	13⅝	13	13	— ⅝
WD 40 Co .15e 73	21½	16½	20	—1½
Wagner Mining 17	8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅛
Walbro Cp .18e 27	6	5½	5½	— ½
WalkerScott .07e 17	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
WaltJimInv .90e 18	14½	14	14	— ½
WalterJimInv un 18	15⅛	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
Wangco Inc 67	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
Wash Homes 4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
WashNGas 1.84 159	13	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅜
Wash Scientif 40	7⅝	7	7	— ⅛
Waste Mngemnt 214	16¼	15⅝	15⅝	— ⅜
Waste Resources 19	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
Wavetek 23	10⅝	8⅝	9	—1⅛
Waxmanind .03e 71	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Webb Resrcs 73	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
Weco Developmt 115	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
WeedenCo .20p 120	6⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—1
Weight Wtchr .12 57	14	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛
WellingtMg 1.10a 62	15⅛	14	14⅛	— ⅜
WellsFargM wt 187	⅝	⅝	⅝	— ⅛
Werner Cont .15e 119	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
est Co .10 2	14½	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
Wetchestr Cp 15	3⅝	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
Westcoast Pet Lt 41	5⅝	5⅛	5⅝	— ⅛
Wstn Co No Am 86	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	+ ⅜
Westn Digital 116	14⅛	12	12⅛	—1⅜
Westn Gear 68	7	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
WstnMtginv .81e 57	7½	6⅞	7⅛	— ⅛
Wn Publishg .60 167	16⅝	15⅞	16⅛	+ ⅜
WestmrdCoal .80 145	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
WetterouFd .40r 36	18⅛	18½	18⅛	— ⅛
White Shield 167	3⅛	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Whitney Fld Sld 90	8	7½	7½	— ⅛
WienAirAlaska 122	6⅛	6¼	6⅜	— ⅛
Wiener Corp .21 10	11	10⅝	10⅝	— ⅛
Willamette .35b 80	21⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅝
WilsonFrght .24 27	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
Wilson HJ 75	16½	16	16¼	— ⅛
Winston NK 14	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅜
WinterJack .40 68	16¼	14⅝	16¼	+2
WinterPkTel .28 276	14½	14¼	14⅝	
WiscPowLt 1.44 86	18⅝	18½	18⅝	+ ⅛
WiscRlEst .90 92	10⅛	9¼	10¼	— ½
WolvPentrnix .44 5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
WoodwLoth 1.18 82	16⅝	15⅝	16⅛	—1⅛
Worthingtnind .16 25	15	15	15	
Wright WE .18 53	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Demestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net ch'ge
Abex Cp 8¾s77	100	100½	99½	100⅞	+ ⅜
AcmeMt 9⅞s90	10	107⅞	105⅞	107⅞	+ ⅜
AddrMlt 9⅝s95	10	103¼	103¼	103¼	+1¼
AirRed cv7⅞s87	6	64	62⅛	62⅛	—1⅞
AlaPow 9s2000	184	103½	103	103¼	+ ½
Alaskin cv6s96	105	115½	112	115	— ½
Alexnd cv5½s96	53	50	48	48	—2
AlisnMfg 8¾s79	35	98½	97½	98½	+ ¾
AllenGr cv6s87	21	71	69½	71	+1
AlldCh 6.6Cs93	30	86⅝	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅛
AlliedCh 3½s78	2	90	90	90	
AlliedPd 7s84	5	77	77	77	— ¼
AlldSt cv4½s81	5	86¼	86	86¼	—3¼
AlldSt cv4½s92	39	64½	63	63½	—1
Alld Su cv5¾s87	44	57	56	56	
Alcoa 9s95	8167	106	104	105⅝	+ ⅞
Alcoa 6s52	15	81½	79	81½	— ⅛
Alcoa cv5¼s91	233	91½	89	90¾	
Alcoa 4¼s82	12	80	80	80	
Alcoa 3s79	10	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
AluCan 9⅞s95	15	105¼	104¾	105	—1
AluCan 4½s80	24	81	81	81	+1¾
Amerce cv5s92	5	72½	72⅛	72½	— ½
AmrHes 6¾s96	22	82⅞	82	82⅞	
AmAirF cv6s97	82	90½	89½	90	— ½
AmAirlin 11s88	112	104½	103	103½	—1
AmAirl 10⅞s88	74	103¼	102⅞	102⅞	— ⅜
AmAirlin 10s89	29	101½	100½	101	
AAirl cv4¼s92	295	51½	50½	51¾	+ ⅜
ABrand 8⅜s75	112	102	100½	102	+ ½
ABrand 5⅞s92	26	84	82⅞	82⅞	+ ⅛
AmCan 4¾s90	27	73½	71½	73½	+3⅜
AmCan 3¾s88	10	64¼	64½	64½	
ACenM cv6¾s91	26	69	67½	67½	—1½
Am Dist 4⅝s86	39	66½	66⅛	66⅛	
A Exp cv5¼s93f	337	9¼	8½	9	— ⅛
AForPw 5s2030	169	49⅛	49¼	49½	+ ¼
AForPP 5s30r	1	50	50	50	
AmFP 4.80s87	27	54	54	54	— ⅞
AHoist cv5½s93	29	71	70½	70⅞	— ⅜
AHoist cv4½s92	10	80½	80	80½	+1
AmInv 9½s76	21	100½	100	100	— ⅝
AMFd cv4¼s81	144	77	75⅛	76⅞	—1⅞
AMedcp cv5s97	290	49¾	45½	47½	+2
AMtlClx 8½s96	7	100	100	100	
AmMot cv6s88	127	78⅛	75¼	76¼	—1⅜
ASmelt 4⅝s88	18	66⅝	66⅛	66⅝	+ ⅛
AmSug 5s93	9	68	67⅛	67⅛	— ⅝
ASug 5.30s93r	2	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	
AmT&T 8¾sxw	2052	105⅞	104⅞	105⅞	
ATT 8.70s2002	645	105	103½	105	+ ⅜
AT&T 7.75s77	465	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
AT&T 7⅛s03	184	92½	90	92⅞	— ½
AT&T 7s2001	418	91¾	89	91¾	+ ½
AT&T 6⅛s79	83	94	92¾	93⅜	+1
AT&T 4⅝s85	277	74	72	73⅞	— ⅜
AT&T 4⅞s85r	21	73	72½	72½	
AT&T 3⅞s90	68	63⅞	63	63⅞	+2⅜
AT&T 3⅜s73	127	98¼	96½	98¼	—3-16
AT&T 3¼s84	64	66¾	66	66⅜	
AT&T 2¾s87	56	59½	58	59	+1⅜
AT&T 2¾s75	222	91⅛	90	90⅝	
AT&T 2¾s80	60	73	72	72¾	+1⅛
AT&T 2¾s82	42	69	67	68⅞	+2⅞
AT&T 2⅞s86	44	59	58¼	58¾	+1
AmTob 3⅛s77	5	93⅝	93⅝	93⅝	
Amfac cv5¼s94	71	63¼	62	63¼	+1¼
Ampex cv5½s94	166	46	43	46	+2½
Anheusr 4½s89	15	73	73	73	—1⅞
AnnArbor 4s95	28	29¾	29	29	—1
ApcoOil 5⅝s81	8	83½	83½	83½	
ApcoOil cv5s88	186	61⅞	60	60⅞	—1
APL cv5¾s88	15	63	61⅞	63	+1⅜
AppalPow 9s75	90	102	101	101	—1
AppalP 8⅝s76	107	100⅞	100⅞	100⅞	
ARASv cv4⅝s96	58	98½	96	96⅞	—3⅛
Aristar 9⅞s87	33	100	98	100	+2
ArizPSv 8.50s	45	102	100⅞	101⅞	+1⅞
ArlenRl cv5s86	25	56	54⅞	56	+ ⅛
Armco 8.70s95	20	100½	100	100	—1
Armco 8.25s75	81	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
Armco 4.35s84	35	72½	71⅞	71⅞	— ⅛
Armour 5s84	17	67½	66	66	—1½
AshldO 6.15s92	16	77½	77⅛	77⅛	
AshlO cv4¾s93	58	71	68½	69¾	— ¾
AssoCp 9¼s90	33	103	100	100	—2
AssoCp 8½s77	18	99	98	99	+ ½
AssoInv 7⅛s88	14	87½	86⅞	87	+ ⅛
AssoInv 5½s79	1	82½	82½	82½	
AssoInv 4⅝s85	5	66¼	64½	66¼	— ⅛
AssoInv 4¾s76	4	87	86½	86½	
AssoInv 4½s83	5	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
AssoInv 4⅜s84	11	66½	66	66½	
AtchT&SF 4s95	5	58⅛	58⅛	58⅛	
AtlcoM 6¾s82	128	72¼	71	71	—1⅛
AtlRch 8⅝s2000	1	102⅝	102⅝	102⅝	+ ⅛
AtlRich 7.70s	10	96⅛	96¼	96¼	— ½
ATO cv4⅜s87	40	52⅜	51	51⅛	—1⅛
Avco Fin 11s90	88	107	105⅞	107	+1
AvcoFin 9¼s89	66	102¼	100⅞	102	+1
AvcoFin 7⅞s92	5	91	91	91	—5½
Avco Cp 7⅛s93	74	73	71	72¼	+1⅛
Avco cv5½s93	98	59	57⅞	58	+ ⅛
AvcoFin 9¼s90	8	101	101	101	
AvcoFin 8⅞s77	175	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	+ ⅛
AvcoFin 7⅞s89	31	93	91	93½	—3
AvcoFin 6½s87	11	86	85⅛	85⅛	— ⅛
Balt GE 8⅞s75	96	102	100⅛	101⅛	— ⅞
Balt GE 8⅛s74	64	100	99¾	99¾	
BaltGE 4s93	10	60	60	60	— ⅛
B&O 11s77	7	109½	109⅛	109⅛	— ½
B&O cv4½s97	11	75	73½	74⅛	—1
B&O cv4½s10f	10	42	42	42	— ⅛
B&O cv4½s10A	8	43⅞	43	43	— ⅜
B&O 4¼s95	16	48	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅞
B&O 4s80	7	74½	74½	74½	+1⅛
BangP cv8⅛s94	4	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	—2⅛
BangP 5¼s92	4	62	62	62	
Bk NY cv6¼s94	120	93½	91½	92½	—2
BankTr 6⅜s78	15	89½	89½	89½	—1⅛
Bax Lb cv4¼s90	54	135	130⅛	134	+1
Bax Lb cv4⅜s91	127	135	131	134¼	+1¾
BaxLab cv4s87	5	283	283	283	—3
Beaunt cv4¼s90	86	57⅜	55	55	—2⅜
Becton cv5s89	13	77	77	77	
Becton cv4¼s88	57	90⅛	89⅛	90⅛	—1⅛
Beech cv4¾s93	54	61	60	60⅞	+2⅛
Belco cv4⅝s88	35	56⅞	56¼	56¾	— ⅛
Belden cv8s90	13	101	100	100	— ⅝
BellTPa 8⅝s	306	105	102⅞	105	+2⅛
BellTPa 7⅛s13	35	93⅛	92	93½	
BellTPa 7⅛s	79	89⅞	88	88	— ⅞
BellTPa 7s80	42	95	93½	94½	+ ½
Bemis 4⅝s92	4	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	
Bendix 6⅝s92	17	84⅛	84⅛	84⅛	+ ⅛
Benef 9⅝s75-78	114	104¼	104	104¼	
BenefCp 8⅛s76	81	101¾	100¾	101¾	+1⅛
BenefCp 7⅞s02	10	90½	90½	90½	—2⅛
BenefCp 6⅛s77	4	94⅛	94¼	94¾	+2¾
BenefCp 6⅛s79	30	92	91½	91½	+ ½
Berkey cv5⅛s86	27	76⅛	75	76	— ½
Beth Stl 9s2000	37	105⅛	104⅞	105	+1
Beth Stl 6⅞s99	32	88	84⅛	84⅛	— ⅞
BethSt 5.40s92	21	76	75⅛	76	— ⅛
BethStl 4½s90	13	70	69⅛	70	+ ⅛
BethStl 3s79	5	77	77	77	—1½
Black D cv4s92	1	363	363	363	—23
BobieB cv5¼s81	8	60¼	60⅛	60⅛	+ ⅛
BoisCas 10s75	462	98⅛	98½	98⅞	— ⅛
Borden 5⅝s97	11	74⅛	73⅞	74⅛	—6⅞
BorgW 5½s92	7	81	81	81	
BorgWAc 9⅛s75	2	102⅛	102½	102½	+ ⅛
viB&Me 6s70f	159	51⅞	50½	51⅞	+ ⅞
Braniff 11¼s87	27	107	104⅛	104⅛	—2⅛
Bran 5¾s86xw	35	68	67	68	+ ½
BrkUnG 9⅛s95	21	106	104¼	106	+3⅛
BrkUnG 2⅝s76	10	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅛
BrwnGp 6½s78	20	93	93	93	—2
Brms cv4⅛s81	68	80½	80	80	
Budd cv5⅞s94	24	79	77	77	—2
BudgetInd 6s88	21	56	54¼	55⅜	+ ⅛
Bulova cv6s70	18	73⅛	73	73	
Burl In cv5s91	6	80	80	80	— ⅛
BurlNo cv5¼s92	112	75	73	73⅞	—1⅛
Burroughs 9s75	113	102¼	101	102	
CabCabF 8¼s81	7	99	96	99	+3
CanPac 4sperp	34	50	48½	48⅛	— ⅛
CPac In4perp	80	45	44	44¼	
CaroPwLt 7⅞s	11	94	90⅞	94	+1
CarTT 9⅞s2000	9	104	104	104	+ ⅛
CarTT cv5⅞s88	17	92½	89⅛	89⅛	—4⅛
Carier cv5¼s89	41	88½	87½	88½	—1½
Case 5½s90	28	63	62	62	—7
Case 3½s78	2	82⅛	82⅛	82⅛	
CasICk cv5⅛s94	92	68	66⅛	66⅞	— ⅛
CaterT 6⅝s92	25	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅞
CaterTr 5s77	24	91¼	89⅞	91	+1⅛
CavehC cv9s91	42	76½	76	76	
Ceco cv4.75s88	17	66⅛	66¼	66¼	
Celanes cv4s90	38	61	59½	60⅞	—1⅛
Cencoin cv5s96	114	72⅞	70	72⅞	+2½
Cenco cv4¼s97	3	61	61	61	—2
CenNYPw 3s74	6	94	94	94	+ ⅛
viCRNJ 3¼s87f	73	21	20	20	—1½
CentTel 9¼s95	51	105	102	105	+3
CenTeleph 8s96	5	95½	95½	95½	+2½
Cessna cv3⅞s92	67	81	79	81	+ ⅛
Chadb cv6½s89	66	36½	36	36¼	
ChampS 5⅞s92	5	80	80	80	+1⅞
Chart NY 7s79	20	95⅛	92⅛	95¼	+2⅞
Chas B cv4⅞s93	164	90	87½	88	—1½
Chas C cv6½s96	138	99⅝	97½	98	—1⅛
ChseMfs 7⅛s78	10	96⅞	96	96⅞	— ⅛
Chse Mfs 7⅛s83	5	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
ChesM cv6⅞s96	57	91	89⅞	90½	
Chelse cv5¼s93	35	57½	56½	57¼	+ ⅛
Chemebn 9s94	63	101½	100⅞	100⅞	— ⅛
ChmNY 6⅞s80	25	92	92	92	— ⅛
Ch NY cv5½s96	58	78	73⅞	73⅞	—4⅞
ChmNY cv5s93	132	72⅞	69	69⅞	—2⅞
ChesOh 3⅞s96E	7	62	61⅞	62	
ChePotMd 6⅜s	5	91	91	91	
ChePotVa 7⅛s	14	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	— ⅛
ChB&K 4⅞s78	4	85	85	85	
ChiGW 4½s38f	1	35⅛	35⅛	35⅛	—8⅛
ChiGW 4s88	10	48	43	48	
CMStPP 5s55f	210	17⅛	14⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
CMSP 4⅝s79f	49	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	— ⅜
ChiRIP 5⅛s83	24	48	47½	47½	— ⅞
ChiRIP 2⅞s80	1	50	50	50	—1
ChiTH ref94	1	33	33	33	
ChocFl cv4½s81	9	70⅛	70¼	70⅛	+ ⅛
ChrisCft cv6s89	1	56	56	56	+1
Chryslr 8⅞s95	55	103	102	103	+ ⅛
Chryslr 8⅞s75	184	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
ChrysFin 9s76	203	102	100¼	101	—1
ChryslrF 8.35s	47	97⅛	96⅞	97	— ⅛
ChryF 7.70s92	62	92	90	92	+2
ChryFin 7⅝s74	191	98 9-16	98 1-16	98 9-16	+1-16
ChryFin 7⅛s86	207	87⅛	85½	86⅞	—1⅛
ChryFin 7s79	72	91½	90⅛	90⅞	+ ⅛
CinG&E 2⅞s75	20	90	88⅛	90	+1½
CIT Fin 6⅞s77	8	94	94	94	—2
CitSv 6⅝s99xw	15	84½	84¼	84¼	—3⅛
CitiesSvc 6½s97	10	81	81	81	
Cities Svc 3s77	12	83⅛	83	83⅛	— ⅞
CityInv 8½s91	67	83½	82⅛	82½	+ ½
City Invst 8s91	29	82½	81	81	+1
City In cv7½s90	225	93¾	90	90	—4
ClarkEqC 8.80s	166	102	100⅛	102	+1
CCC&SL 4½s77f	4	13½	13¼	13¼	
CCCCWM 4s91f	1	19	19	19	
ClevElIll 9s75	98	103¼	102	103	+1
ClevElIll 8⅞s	20	104¼	104	104	+ ⅛
ClevElIll 8⅛s91	42	102½	102	102½	+1
ClevElIll 7⅛s90	66	91	90	90	—3⅛
ClevElIll 4⅝s94	45	65	60⅞	65	+5
ClevElIll 3⅞s93	8	60	57	60	—2½
Cluett cv4¼s84	2	72¼	72⅛	72⅛	
CMI In cv4¼s92	9	74½	74½	74½	
CNA Finl 8½s95	68	98	97	97⅞	—5⅛
Coll R cv4⅞s87	84	59	58¼	59	+1⅜
ColuGas 9⅛s95	13	105	102	105	+2
ColumGas 9s94	68	103	102	103	+ ½
ColuGas 8⅝s95	5	104	100⅛	100½	—3½
ColuGas 8⅞s96	25	100½	99½	100⅛	+1⅛
ColuGas 8¼s96	10	98	97½	98	+1
ColGas 7½Jun	25	91¾	89	89⅞	+1⅞
ColGas 7½Oct	23	90⅛	87	90⅞	—5¼
ColuGas 5⅛s85	6	75½	75⅞	75⅛	—1⅞
ColuGas 3⅞s81	2	73	73	73	+ ⅛
ColuGas 3s75A	10	92⅛	92½	92½	+ ½
ColPict cv5⅛s94	82	41⅞	40	40¾	+ ½
ColPict cv4⅞s87	103	37¼	35¾	35¾	—2¼
ColuSOE 9s75	10	101¾	101¾	101¾	+ ¼
ColuSOE 8s76	7	100	98	100	+2
ColSOE 4½s87	7	68½	68⅛	68⅛	
ComlCr 8⅛s91	30	102	100½	102	+4
ComlCr 7⅞s78	95	100⅛	99¼	99⅞	— ⅛
ComlCr 7⅛s93	20	93	93	93	+ ⅛
ComlCr 7⅛s92	15	93	92½	93	— ⅛
ComlCr 7s79	25	92	91¾	92	+ ⅜
ComlCr 6⅞s77	80	92⅞	92	92	+ ⅞
ComlCr 6⅞s79	27	91	90⅞	91	+ ⅛
ComSo cv4½s91	51	58¾	57½	58	
ComEd 8⅞s75	97	102½	100⅛	102	
ComwEd 8s75	113	99⅞	99	99⅞	+ ⅛
ComwEd 7⅞s76	47	99	98½	99	
ComwEd 7⅛s03	5	97	97	97	+1
ComwEd 3s77	54	84⅛	83	83	—3⅞
ComwEd 3s78	5	82¼	82¼	82¼	
ComwEd 3s99	2	49⅞	49⅞	49⅞	—1⅛
Com O cv4¼s92	23	56	55	55	—2
CompSc cv6s94	57	40	38	40	+2
Conn M cv6s96	48	72½	72	72	— ½
ConEd 9⅞s2000	189	105	103	104	+ ⅛
ConEd 7.90s01	245	92⅞	89¾	92⅞	— ⅛
ConEd 7.90s02	145	93	91	92⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 5s87	36	71	70¼	70⅛	
ConEdis 5s90	10	67	66	67	+ ½
ConEdis 4¾s90	5	62⅜	62⅜	62⅜	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅞s91	10	62	62	62	+ ⅛
ConEdis 4⅝s93	10	61	60	60	—1
ConEdis 4⅜s91	10	61	61	61	+1
ConEd 4⅞s92V	19	62	60	60	+3
ConEdis 4⅝s86	5	63	63	63	
ConEdis 4s88	66	60	59	59⅛	+ ⅛
ConEdis 3⅛s83	25	67	66	66	—1
ConEdis 3⅜s82	10	67⅛	67½	67⅛	— ⅛
ConEdis 3⅝s85	10	58⅞	58½	58⅞	— ⅞
ConEdis 3¼s81	7	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	
ConEdis 3s81	5	69	69	69	+1
ConEdis 2¾s82	15	65⅞	65⅞	65⅞	
ConNGas 9s95	73	104	103	104	+1
ConNG 8⅛s94	19	98⅞	98⅞	98⅞	— ⅛
ConNG 7⅞s94	20	94	93⅞	94	— ⅜
ConNG 7⅝s96	25	94⅛	90	92⅛	—5⅛
Con NG 7¼s98	15	96½	96½	96½	
ConNG 6⅛s92	26	82	80	80	—6
ConNGas 5s85	4	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
ConNG 4⅞s86	5	72½	72½	72½	
ConNG 4⅛s87	20	71⅞	70½	70½	—4⅛
ConNG 4⅝s83	5	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—3⅛
ConNG 4⅝s86	5	71	71	71	
ConPw 8⅞s76	53	102	101½	102	+1
ConsP 8⅝s2000	5	104	102⅛	102⅛	— ⅛
ConPw 7⅞s99	25	94	94	94	+1½
ConsP 7⅞s2001	7	91⅛	90½	91	+1½
ConPw 6⅝s98	17	82	82	82	+ ½
ConPw 5⅞s96	14	75½	75⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
ConPw 4⅞s89	13	65⅛	64⅛	65	+ ½
ConPw 4⅛s88	22	67	67	67	+1
ConPw 2⅞s75	19	90	89	90	+1
ConAir cv3½s92	62	45	43⅛	43⅛	—3⅛
ContCan 8⅛s90	19	101⅛	100⅛	100⅝	+1¼
ContIllCp 6⅝s79	36	93	91	93	+2½
ContInv cv9s90	8	118⅛	118⅛	118⅛	+ ⅜
ContInv 9s85	44	93⅛	91	93½	—1½
ContMf cv6¼s90	252	64½	64	64	— ½
Cont Tel 9⅞s75	183	102	100⅞	102	+ ¼
ContDat 5⅛s87	16	74	73⅛	73⅞	—2⅜
CoopL cv7½s91	35	82	81	82	+1
CoopL cv4½s92	43	52⅞	50⅛	50⅞	— ⅜
CopwStl cv5s79	26	92½	92	92	
Corn Pd 4⅞s83	42	72	70⅞	72	—2
CousinM 6.50s	80	80	79¼	80	
Crane Co 7s93	43	76⅜	76	76	— ⅛
Crane Co 7s94	111	77	75⅛	75½	— ⅛
CraneCo 6½s92	5	77½	77½	77½	
Crane cv5s93	31	76½	75	75	
CredFin 9⅞s75	8	101	101	101	+1¼
CrocN cv5⅛s96	63	76	75⅛	75⅛	— ⅛
Crucible 6⅞s92	5	84¾	84¾	84¾	
DanaCp 6s91	10	82	82	82	+ ⅛
Dartin cv4¾s97	108	106	103	105½	— ⅛
Dayco cv6½s96	58	80	79	80	+ ½
Dayco cv6s94	25	68	67¼	68	
DayHud 9⅞s95	36	105⅞	103	105	+2
DaytP 8⅛s2001	20	87½	87½	87½	—10
DaytPL 3⅛s82	16	71	70	71	+1
DaytPL 2⅞s75	1	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	— ½
DeereCo 4½s83	11	77	75½	77	+1⅜
DeereCo 3⅛s77	3	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	—2⅛
DeereCr 8⅛s75	30	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	+ ⅛
viDelLW 5s73f	7	17	16	16	+1
viDelLW 5s85f	11	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
viDLW 4s-6s42f	9	8	8	8	+1⅛
DelMo cv5¼s94	38	69	67⅛	68	— ⅛
D&RG 4½s2018	3	63½	63½	63½	
D&RG 3s-4s93	1	67	67	67	+3⅛
DSalH 3s-4s93	2	74½	74½	74½	
Det Edis 9.15s	79	106	105	105	+ ⅛
Det Edis 9s99	42	105½	104	104	—1½
DetEdis 8.15s	60	97⅞	96½	97⅞	+1⅛
DetEdis 8⅛s01	17	98½	98	98	+ ⅛
DetEdis 7⅛s03	5	91	91	91	
DetEdis 7⅞s01	36	91¼	86½	91¼	+3⅛
DetEdis 7s76	22	96⅞	95⅛	95⅞	+ ⅞
DetEd 6.40s98	2	89½	89½	89½	+1⅛
DetEdis 6s96	58	77½	76¼	77½	+1
DetEd 3⅞s76	4	87⅛	87¼	87¼	+ ⅞
DetEd 3¼s80	5	74⅞	74⅞	74⅞	+ ⅛
DetEd 2⅞s82	6	65	64⅞	65	—8⅛
DiGior cv5½s93	37	73	72	72½	— ½
Dillogh cv5½s94	85	57¾	56¼	56⅞	— ⅛
Divelrin 9⅝s91	84	58½	57⅛	58	+ ½
Divrin cv5⅛s93	96	48	47½	48	
Doug Airc 5s78	15	86⅞	86¼	86⅞	+ ⅛
Dow 8.90s2000	146	105⅛	103⅛	103⅞	—1⅛
Dow Ch 8⅞s	70	105	104	105	+1
DowCh 7.75s99	40	97¼	95⅛	95⅞	+ ⅜
DowCh 7.40s02	2	95⅛	95½	95½	
DowCh 6.70s98	30	87	86⅞	86⅞	—2⅛
DPF cv5⅛s87	85	49⅞	48	49	+ ⅞
DukeP 7⅞s2007	8	89	89	89	—2
DukeP 7⅞s2002	15	91	89⅛	89⅛	— ⅛
Duplan cv5⅛s94	51	52	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
DuqsnLt 8⅛s76	27	100⅞	100½	100⅞	+1⅛
DuqsnLt 3⅛s86	15	70	70	70	+3
DuqsnLt 2⅞s77	4	82	81	81	— ⅛
East AL cv5s92	502	50⅞	49⅛	49⅞	—1⅛
East A cv4⅞s93	319	50	49	49	—1
Eaton 7.60s96	20	93	93	93	—6
Echlin cv5¼s91	45	125	124	125	
Eckerd cv4⅞s88	3	263	263	263	+13⅛
EG&G cv3⅞s87	19	59	58⅛	58⅛	— ⅛
ElPaso cv8½s95	119	101	100	101	+ ½
ElPaso cv6s93	168	75½	73⅞	74⅞	—1
Englhd cv5¼s97	31	85	84	84	—1
EquitL cv6¼s90	2	88	88	88	—1⅛
viErie 5s2020f	27	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
viErie 4½s15f	1	23½	23½	23½	+2½
viErie 3½s90f	20	13½	13⅛	13⅛	—1¼
viErie 3⅛s2000f	14	13⅞	13	13	
EssexInt 9½s75	111	101	100	101	
Esterl cv6½s95	28	62	61⅞	62	+ ½
EvanP cv6¼s94	167	89⅞	86⅛	89⅞	+2⅞
Extendr cv6s89	26	60	60	60	+ ⅛
Exxon 6½s98	72	88	86	88	+1
Exxon 6s97	118	83⅛	80	82⅛	+ ⅛
Fairch cv4¾s92	42	45	44⅛	44⅛	—1⅛
FalcnbM 8.85s	70	100	99	100	
FamFin 4⅝s90	17	60	59⅞	60	— ⅛
Farah cv5s94	31	53⅛	52	52	—2⅝
Fedders cv5s96	54	62	60	61	—1⅞
FdNMt cv4⅞s96	1258	97⅛	94⅛	97	
FdPac cv5½s87	39	94⅛	90⅞	94	+4
FedDStr 8⅞s95	8	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	
Fibrbd cv4⅞s93	47	67	65	67	+1
FstBkSys 6⅛s79	42	94	94	94	—1
FstChiCp 6⅞s80	1	91¾	91¾	91¾	+1⅛
FstMt 9s75-78	47	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
FstMtge 8¼s77	5	96	96	96	
FstNBos 6⅞s79	42	92	90	92	
FstNCCp 6⅞s79	50	92⅛	91⅛	91⅛	—3⅛
FstNCCp 6⅞s80	48	92¼	91¼	91½	— ⅛
FstNStBn 7.20s	21	94½	93	93	—4⅛
Fst Pen cv7s93	5	97½	97⅛	97⅛	—1⅛
FstUnR cv7s91	11	89½	89½	89⅞	+1
FstWisc 8⅞s96	71	101	99¾	101	
FstWisNB 6.80	5	90	90	90	—1
Fischb cv4¾s97	9	102¼	102⅛	102⅛	—2⅛
FishFd cv6½s94	36	80½	80	80	—2½
FlexiV cv4⅞s97	38	81	79½	81	
FlaECst 5s2011	3	79½	79½	79½	—8⅛
FlaPLt 8¼s75	34	100	99½	100	
FMC cv4¼s92	145	63	62	62	— ⅛
FoodFair 4s79	40	72½	72¼	72⅞	+ ⅛
Ford Mt 8¼s74	248	100	98¾	100	+ ½
Ford Mt 7½s77	41	97⅞	97¼	97⅞	— ½
FordCrd 8⅞s75	102	101	100½	100⅞	— ¼
FordCrd 8⅛s91	142	101	100	100¼	+1¼
FordCrd 8⅞s76	727	101¼	99½	101¼	+1¼
FordCrd 7⅛s97	16	94⅛	94½	94⅛	+2⅛
FordCrd 7¼s79	106	97	97	97	
FordCrd 7s80	88	95	94	95	+1⅛
FordCrd 6⅞s78	112	95	93	94⅛	+ ¼
FordCr cv4⅞s98	907	79	76¼	77½	—1¼
FordCr cv4⅞s96	279	72⅞	69½	71	—1⅞
ForeD cv5⅛s80	40	78	77⅛	77⅛	—2¼
ForeDai 4½s80	1	77⅞	77⅞	77⅞	
FoMcK cv6s94	138	73⅞	72⅞	73	— ⅛
Fruehf cv5½s94	263	69½	67	68	—1⅛
FruehFin 8.70s	86	100	99¼	100	
FruehFin 7.50s	35	94⅛	94⅛	94⅛	—2⅛
Fuquaind 7s88	40	73¼	71	72	—1¼
GACCp cv5⅞s94	185	35⅛	31⅛	31⅞	—3½
GAC FCr 12s75	259	78	75⅛	76⅞	—1⅛
GAC PCr 7½s77	280	68	66	66⅞	—1
GAC Fin 10¼s	130	94	93	93	—1
GAC Fin 8½s74	99	95⅛	94½	94⅛	— ⅛
GenCig 5⅛s87	2	78⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+ ⅛
GenElec 7½s96	51	98	96	97⅛	—1⅛
GenElec 6¼s79	67	95	91⅛	95	+3⅛
GenEl 5.30s92	12	79	78⅛	79	
GenElec 3½s76	60	89¼	88	88⅛	— ⅛
GnElCr 8⅞s76	100	101⅛	100	100	
GnElCr 7⅞s98	26	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1⅛
GenElCre 7s80	40	95¼	98⅛	99⅞	— ⅛
GenElCr 7s79	13	96⅛	95	95	—1
GnElCr 6⅞s77	30	95	94⅛	94⅛	—1⅛
GenFds 8⅞s90	216	106	103⅞	105	+ ⅛
GenFds 8⅛s75	27	103	101½	102⅞	+ ⅞
GenInst cv5s92	104	62	59¼	59½	—1⅞
GenIns cv4⅞s85	10	78	78	78	—3
GMotAc 8⅞s77	300	103½	102½	103⅛	+1
GnMotAcc 8s98	428	100	98⅞	100	— ½
GMotAc 7⅞s94	25	97⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
GMotAc 7⅛s95	204	93⅛	92½	93	+2
GMot Ac7⅛s90	114	92½	89⅛	92	— ½
GMotAc 7⅛s92	28	92	91	92	
GMotAc 6⅛s88	58	84⅛	82⅛	84	
GnMotAcc 5s77	185	89	86¼	89	
GnMotAcc 5s80	111	83⅞	81	83⅛	— ⅛
GnMotAcc 5s81	40	82	80⅞	81¼	—1⅛
GMotAc 4⅞s87	52	73⅛	72¼	73⅛	+1½
GMotAc 4⅞s82	68	78¼	78⅛	78¼	+1½
GMotAc 4⅞s83	17	77⅛	76	77⅛	+1½
GMotAc 4⅝s86	10	73	73	73	
GMotAc 4⅛s85	16	72	71½	71½	+1⅛
GnMotAcc 4s79	56	81½	80⅞	81⅛	+ ⅛
GMotAc 3⅞s75	113	91¼	90⅛	91¼	+ ¼
GMotCp 3¼s79	17	80	79⅛	80	+ ⅛
GenPCem 7.80	27	92	92	92	—2
GenPU 10⅛s74	171	101⅛	101	101	— ⅛
GenPU 10⅛s80	215	107⅛	106	106	—7⅛
GTCal 9⅞s2000	38	110	109⅞	110	
GTCal 8⅞s96	2	103	103	103	+2
GenT El 9⅞s95	13	111⅛	111	111	
GenT El 8⅞s76	106	102½	100½	102	+1
GenT El 6⅛s91	54	81	80	80	
GnTlEl cv6¼s96	78	95⅛	94	94	—2⅛
GnTlEl cv5s92	168	72	70¾	71⅛	+ ⅛
GenTel cv4s90	109	66⅛	64½	65	—1½
GWatwk 8⅞s96	1	98	98	98	
Genesco 9⅛s76	97	94⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—1⅛
GaPac cv5⅛s94	141	94½	92¼	94⅛	+1⅛
GaPac cv5⅛s96	171	80	78	79	+ ⅛
GaPow 8⅞s2000	49	102⅞	102¼	102⅞	+1⅛
GaPow 8⅛s2001	23	96	96	96	
GaPow 7⅞s2003	77	94⅛	94	94⅛	—1⅛
GaPow 7⅞s2002	21	91¼	90⅞	91⅛	+1⅛
GaPow 7⅛s2001	7	89⅛	89	89⅛	—4⅛
GiddL cv4⅞s87	16	54	54	54	—2⅛
Glidden 5⅛s83	4	85⅛	85½	85½	+ ⅛
Goodrch 8⅛s94	1	100	100	100	—1
Goodrich 7s97	10	85	84¼	85	+ ½
Goodyear 8.60s	19	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
Grace cv6⅛s96	206	86	84⅛	84½	—7⅛
Grace cv4⅛s90	59	60½	60	60	—2
Granit cv4⅞s94	91	62½	61	61	—1½
Grant cv4⅞s96	18	57	56⅛	57	
GtNoN cv4⅛s91	2	86	86	86	+2
GtNoRy 4⅞s76	9	89⅛	88⅛	88⅛	—1⅛
GtNRy 2⅞s82	6	64	62⅞	64	+1⅞
GtWstUnit 6s87	29	56	55	55	
GGiant cv4½s92	15	62	62	62	— ⅛
Greyh cv6½s90	109	84⅛	82½	83	—3
Grolier 9⅛s91	25	103	101	103	+3
Grolier cv4⅛s87	41	50⅛	50⅛	50⅛	+ ⅛
Grum cv4¼s92	62	43½	42¼	42⅞	— ½
GulfMO 5s56f	50	50½	49⅞	50½	
GulfMO 4s44B	10	40½	40½	40½	+ ⅞
Gulf MO 3⅞s80	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	
GulfOil 8⅛s95	135	104	102½	103⅞	— ⅛
GlfRes cv6⅛s91	69	73⅞	71⅞	72	— ⅞
GulfWn 7s03A	401	66⅛	64½	66⅛	+ ⅜
Gulf Wn 7s03 B	131	67	65½	65⅞	+ ⅞
Gulf Wind 6s87	7	68	68	68	+ ⅛
GulfWind 6s88	71	69⅛	67½	67⅛	— ⅛
GlfWn cv5½s93	250	61⅛	60½	61⅞	+ ⅛
GlfWn cv5⅛s87	50	70⅛	68	68	—2
GlfWn cv5¼s87A	22	70	68	68	—2
HamPa cv5s94	7	65	65	65	
HartfdN 8½s96	30	101⅛	101	101	
HawaiiEl 9s74	142	102	100	100	
HawEl 9s2000	10	104	104	104	—2
HellerW 9⅛s89	55	104	103⅛	104	
HellerW 9⅛s91	1	101	101	101	—1
HelmrP cv5s87	27	148⅛	146⅛	147	—1
HershFd 7⅛s97	58	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	—6⅛
Heublin cv4½s97	393	86¼	84½	86¼	+ ⅛
HillsSp cv5¼s88	36	45	44⅛	45	
HiltnH cv5⅛s95	40	69⅛	69	69	— ⅛
HoernW cv5s94	73	93⅛	91½	93	
HolidInn 9½sxw	91	103½	102	103	—1
HonywFin 7s78	5	92⅛	92⅛	92⅛	—3½
HookCh 4⅞s91	1	70	70	70	—3½
HostInt cv5¼s94	55	59	58⅛	59	
HouseFin 9s76	131	103½	101	102	—1½
HousFin 8⅞s75	177	101⅛	100¼	101¼	+1⅛
HouseFin 5s82	3	82½	82½	82½	
HousFin 4⅞s81	11	79¼	79¼	79¼	—3⅛
HousFin 4⅞s84	1	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	—2
HousFin 4⅞s87	10	66	66	66	—4⅛
HouseFin 4s78	25	81⅞	81⅞	81⅞	—1⅛
HousLt cv5½s85	44	98½	97½	98⅛	+ ½
HoustNG 8.85s	18	100⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
Howmt cv5⅞s92	43	53	52	52½	—2
IllBell 7⅞s2006	49	96	94½	94½	— ½
Ill BellT 2⅞s81	4	70	70	70	
IllPow 7.60s01	26	93	89½	93	—6
InHead cv5½s93	41	70	68	68	—2
IndBellT 8⅛s	120	100	98½	99⅛	+ ⅛
IndMich 8s74	83	99	98¼	98½	
IndstNtl 8⅛s96	11	100	100	100	+ ⅛
InlandSt 8⅞s95	124	103	102	103	+ ⅞
InlandSt 4⅞s87	21	70⅛	70	70	— ⅛
InlandSt 3½s81	10	78	78	78	—2
Intrlak 8.80s96	2	102	102	102	—4
IntHarv 8⅞s95	5	102	102	102	—1
IntHarv 6⅛s98	25	80½	80½	80⅛	+ ⅛
IntHar 4.80s91	6	66¼	66¼	66¼	—2⅛
IntHarC 8⅞s75	54	100½	100	100	
IntHarC 8⅛s91	21	102¼	101⅛	102⅛	+2⅛
IntHarCr 7s77	11	95⅛	94	95⅛	+1⅛
IntHarC 4⅞s81	16	78⅞	75⅛	78⅞	+2⅞
IntHarC 4⅞s79	7	80½	79½	80½	+1
IntMin cv4s91	273	72	69½	71⅛	— ⅛
IntNick 6.85s93	15	90½	87	87	—3⅛
Int Pap 8.85s95	25	108	107	107½	
IntPap cv4¼s96	50	79⅛	78⅞	79⅛	—2⅛
IntSilv cv5s93	16	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	+1⅛
IntTT 8.90s95	53	103	102	103	+2⅛
IntTT 8.30s75	5	98¼	98¼	98¼	
IntTT 4.90s87	7	76	76	76	—3
InterSlr cv4s92	82	26⅛	25	26	— ⅛
IpcoH cv5⅛s9?	25	55	54½	54½	—2½
ITT Bkg 9⅛s95	7	100	100	100	—6
ITT Wor 8½s96	5	100	100	100	—4
JimW cv5⅞s91	36	69	67⅛	67½	—3
JoneLau 8⅞s95	61	103	101	102	+1
JoneLau 6⅞s94	33	73½	71⅞	72	+ ⅛
KaneMil 9½s90	41	94	93⅛	93⅞	— ⅛
KeystSt 7⅛s93	13	87	86½	86½	— ⅛
Kirsch cv6s95	5	85⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—1⅛
Kraftco 6⅞s96	5	92½	91½	91⅛	—1⅛
Kroger 8⅞s75	16	100⅛	99⅛	100⅛	+1⅛
viLVHT 5s84f	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	+ ⅛
viLehV 5sC03f	6	6	6	6	+1
viLehV 4sA03f	2	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
viLehVT 5s79f	2	25	25	25	+ ⅜
LibMcN cv5s89	28	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
LiggMyer 6s92	4	83½	83½	83½	+1⅛
LincFtBk 8⅛s96	16	101	101	101	+4
Litton 8⅞s76	81	98⅞	93	98⅞	
Litton cv3½s87	4	50¼	49⅛	50¼	
Lockhd 4½s76	1	83	83	83	
Lockh cv4¼s92	196	37½	36	36	—3⅛
Loews 8⅞s93	516	72¼	71	72	+ ⅛
LomN cv5½s91	20	76¼	74⅛	76	+ ⅜
Lone SG 9⅛s95	75	107	106	107	+ ⅛
LonSin cv5½s93	27	75½	74	74	
LongILt 8¼s75	3	100½	100½	100½	—3⅛
Lorillrd 6⅞s93	7	74	74	74	—1
LouGE 9⅛s2000	11	110½	108	108	—8⅛
LouGE 8¼s01	10	104	104	104	+1
LouGE 3⅛s84	4	66	66	66	—1
LouNsh 4⅝s87	5	69	69	69	—1
Lowenst 8⅝s96	13	92	92	92	—6
LTV Cp 5⅝s76	18	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
LTV Cp 5s88	443	44⅛	44	44	— ⅛
LuckySt cv5s93	10	107	107	107	—8
LykY 7½s94old	757	62⅛	60½	62	
Lyk 7½s94new	178	62½	61	61⅛	— ⅛
MacDon cv6s87	5	58	58	58	
MackF 9⅞s91	4	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
MackF 9⅞s90	89	101½	100⅛	101⅛	
MackF 8½s77	20	97	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
MackT 5⅛s81	16	80⅛	80¼	80⅛	— ⅛
Macmill cv4s92	15	55½	55	55½	
MacyCr 7⅛s77	92	95	93⅛	94	— ⅛
Macy cv5s92	23	83⅛	80	80	—3⅛
Macy cv4¼s90	3	83	82	83	—3
MadSq cv6¼s87	28	61¼	60⅛	60½	— ⅛
MaineC 5⅛s78	8	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	+ ⅛
MeYnkP 9.10s	10	103	103	103	
Marcor 6½s88	111	81⅛	80	80⅛	+ ⅛
Marcor cv5s96	113	71	69	71	+ ⅛
MartM cv6s94	11	76⅛	75½	76⅛	—1⅛
MdCup cv5⅛s84	15	70	69	70	+1
MassM cv6½s91	148	75	74	74	
MayDStCr 9s89	20	103	102½	103	+1
MayDCr 8⅞s76	263	100⅛	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
MaySReal 5s77	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	
McCror 10⅛s85	9	99½	95	95	—4⅛
McCror 7⅛s97	77	69½	68	68⅛	— ⅛
McCror 7½s94	85	68½	67	68	— ½
McCro 7⅛s94n	13	69	66⅛	66⅛	—2⅛
McCro cv6⅛s92	1	78	78	78	— ⅛
McCror 5½s76	32	86½	86¼	86⅛	— ⅛
McCrory 5s81	2	66⅛	66	66	
McDar cv4½s97	236	112	105⅛	112	+4⅛
McDD cv4⅞s91	45	80	79	79⅛	— ⅛
McGHl cv3⅞s92	61	61½	61½	61⅞	
Medus cv5⅛s88	10	72	72	72	+ ⅜
MGM 9s92	26	94	94	94	
MGM cv5s93	7	57½	56⅛	57	—3
MetEdis 2⅞s74	4	94	93⅞	94	+1⅛
MichB 7⅛s2011	70	96½	94	94	—2⅛
MichBT 6⅛s78	15	92	91⅛	92	
Mich Cn 4½s79f	24	41⅛	41⅛	41⅛	— ⅛
MidldMtg 8s80	5	94	94	94	
MilesLab 6⅛s92	5	85	85	85	—1
MilLab cv5⅛s94	26	88½	87	87	—4⅛
MplsStL 6s85	6	69	69	69	
MSPSSM 4s91f	8	47	47	47	—1
MissRiv 9⅞s90	5	107½	107½	107½	+2½
MKT inc5⅛s33f	84	4½	4⅛	4½	+ ⅛
MoKanT 4s90	71	36½	34⅛	36½	+1⅛
MoPac 5s2045f	82	49⅛	48⅛	48⅛	— ½
MoP 4⅞s2020f	52	48	46¼	48	
MoP 4⅞s2030f	74	49	46⅛	49	+2
MoPac 4¼sC	10	57⅛	57	57	— ⅛
MoPa 4¼s2005	81	49	47	47⅛	—1⅛
Mobil Oil 7⅜s	64	96	95	96	+2⅛
MohkD cv5½s94	56	38½	35⅛	38⅛	— ⅛
viMohkM 4s91f	4	23½	23½	23½	—2
Mongrm 10⅛s	79	101	100⅛	100⅛	— ⅛
Monsanto 9⅛s	38	106¼	104⅞	106⅛	+2⅛
MontPw 8⅛s74	15	99	99	99	
MontWd 4⅞s90	18	77	73½	73⅞	—3⅛
MtWdCr 9⅛s90	1	104	104	104	+ ½
MtWdCr 9s89	28	103¼	102⅞	103⅛	+1⅛
MtWdCr 6⅛s87	5	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞	+ ⅛
MtWdCr 4⅞s80	36	79⅛	79	79⅛	+1⅛
MonyM cv7s90	12	95	91	92½	—4⅞
viMoE 3⅞s2000f	44	12	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
MorNor 8⅞s95	10	100⅞	100⅛	100⅞	—4⅛
MtSt TT 9s2010	162	105⅛	105	105⅞	+1⅛
MtSt TT 7⅛s13	57	97⅛	96	97⅞	—2
MtStTT 7⅛s	15	92	91	91	—1
MSL cv6⅞s84	5	72	72	72	
NatBisc 4s87	2	70	70	70	
NatCan cv5s93	11	71⅛	71⅛	71⅛	+ ⅛
Nat Cash 7.70s	46	92	90½	92	—6⅛
NCashR cv6s95	130	84⅛	82⅛	84⅛	+1⅛
Nat Cash 5.60s	17	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	—3⅛
NatCash 4⅞s87	20	69	66⅛	69	+3⅛
NCtyL cv5½s88	3	65	65	65	+ ½
NatDairy 3⅛s76	16	87⅛	84½	84⅛	—3⅛
NDist cv4⅛s92	51	67¼	66	66⅛	+ ½
NFuelG 8⅞s75	51	100	98⅛	98⅞	—1⅛
NHom cv4⅛s96	49	41	40	40½	
NatInd cv5⅛s88	34	50½	50	50½	+ ⅛
Nat Lead 4⅞s88	22	70	70	70	—1
NatRurUt 7.4s	5	90	90	90	—6½
Nat Steel 8s95	5	98	98	98	— ⅛
NatSteel 4⅞s89	9	67½	67⅛	67½	+ ⅛
NatSteel 3⅞s86	5	66½	66½	66½	—4⅛
Nat Tea 3⅞s80	10	64	64	64	—4
NCNB 8.40s95	94	99⅛	97	99⅛	—4½
NEnMLf 7⅞s97	70	93	93	93	+3
NEngTT 8⅞s	111	103	102	102⅞	— ⅛
NEngTel 8.20s	171	100	99	100	
NEngTT 7⅞s07	50	91	89⅛	91	—1⅞
NEngTT 6⅛s79	40	92½	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
Newhall cv6s95	55	74	72	72⅛	+3¼
NJ BellT 9.35s	147	108⅛	107½	108⅛	+1¼
NJ Bell 7⅞s12	17	92	91½	92	+ ⅛
NJ Bell 7⅛s11	23	90	90	90	+ ⅛
viNYCen 6s80f	10	9½	8¾	9	— ½
viNYCen 6s90f	10	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	—1
viNYC 5s2013f	41	7⅛	6½	6⅛	—1⅛
viNYC 4⅞s2013f	19	6¼	6¼	6¼	
viNYCen 4s98f	43	5	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
viNYCH 3⅞s77f	13	26	25½	25⅛	— ⅛
viNYCH 3⅞s97r	8	25	25	25	
viNYLS 3⅞s78f	4	10	10	10	
viNYWC 3⅞s98f	9	12	10⅛	12	
NYConn 2⅞s75f	5	26¼	26¼	26⅞	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4⅞s22f	33	12	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
viNYNH 4s98f	6	13	12⅛	13	+1⅛
viNYNH 4½s22f	185	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
viNYNH 4s07f	9	8⅛	7½	8⅛	+1⅛
NY P&Lt 2⅞s75	18	90⅛	90½	90½	
NYS EG 8⅞s75	84	100⅛	100	100	— ⅛
NYS EG 7⅞s	4	94	94	94	
NYTel 9⅛s2010	248	108½	105⅛	108	+ ⅛
NYTel 8s2008	75	101	97½	101	+2
NYTel 7⅛s2006	35	96	95⅛	96	
NYTel 7⅛s2011	112	91⅛	90	91¼	
NYTel 4½s91	53	69	63¾	69	+3⅛
NYTel 4⅛s93	5	60⅛	60⅛	60⅛	— ⅛
NYTel 3⅛s78	1	80	80	80	
NYTel 2⅞s82	1	66	66	66	
NiagMP 3¼s83	17	66⅛	65¼	65¼	— ⅛
Norlin Ind 9s88	6	93	92½	92½	— ½
NoAMtg 5½s79	5	84	84	84	+2
NorAPh cv4s92	30	60	58⅛	58⅛	—1½
NorIllG 8⅛s76	61	101	100	100⅛	+1⅛
NorNG 9⅛s90	91	106⅛	105	106⅛	+1⅛
NorNG 8⅛s74	23	100⅛	99	100⅛	+ ⅛
NorNG 4⅞s78	6	85¼	85¼	85¼	—1¼
NorNG 4⅞s81	3	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—1
NorNG 4⅞s76	13	89⅞	87⅛	87⅛	
NorPac 4s97	12	53⅛	53⅛	53⅛	— ⅛
NorPac 3s2047	56	36⅛	35⅛	35⅛	— ⅛
NoPac 3s2047r	20	37	36	37	
NorStaP 8⅞s74	69	100⅞	99½	100⅛	+ ⅛
NorStaP 5s90	10	68	68	68	—8
NorStaP 4s88	5	63	63	63	— ⅛
NSP Wis 4⅞s87	4	70	70	70	—4⅛
Northp cv4⅛s87	34	61	60	61	—3⅛
NwstInd 7⅞s94	23	82	81	82	+1⅛
NwnBell 7⅞s	52	98	94⅛	96⅞	+ ⅛
NwnBell 6⅞s79	21	92	91¼	91⅛	—2⅛
NwnMu cv6s91	11	103¼	103¼	103¼	+3⅛
Norton Co 9s95	3	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ⅛
NortSim 6s93	62	73½	67⅛	70⅛	+4⅛
OakInd cv4⅞s87	7	55⅛	54⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
OccidP cv7⅛s96	197	82½	81	81	— ⅛
Ogden cv5s93	84	62	59½	60	—1
OhBelT 7⅛s2011	55	92	89¼	91	+2⅛
OhBelT 6⅞s78	7	92	91½	91⅛	— ⅛
Ohio Edis 3s74	33	95	93½	94	—1⅛
Ohio Pw 7⅛s76	12	95	95	95	
Okla G 4⅛s87	3	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	—8⅛
Okla G 2⅞s75	2	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	— ⅛
Oneida cv5⅛s88	20	72	71⅛	71⅛	
OtisEl cv6⅛s95	47	100	98⅛	99½	
OwenI 7⅞s2001	30	95	95	95	+4
OwenII cv4¼s92	85	71	69	70	— ⅞
PacGE 8⅞s02	73	106	105⅛	106	+1
PacGE 7⅞s05	178	98⅛	96	97⅞	+ ⅛
PacGE 7⅛s03	43	94½	92	94	+2
PacGE 8s03	55	100⅛	99	99	— ⅛
Pac G&E 5s89	46	73⅞	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
Pac G&E 5s91	60	72⅛	69⅛	72⅛	+2⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s86	4	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s90	6	67	66½	67	+1
PGE 4⅞s96 JJ	20	62¼	62¼	62¼	
PGE 4⅞s96KK	15	62⅛	62½	62⅛	+ ⅛
Pac GE 4⅞s94	35	61⅛	60½	61⅛	+1⅛
Pac GE 3⅞s78	5	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
PGE 3⅞s84 X	5	62⅛	62⅛	62⅛	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s74	65	95⅛	95⅛	95⅛	
Pac G&E 3s77	5	81½	81	81	
Pac G&E 3s79	10	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	— ⅛
Pac G&E 3s83	14	69⅛	68⅛	68⅛	— ⅛
Pac GE 2⅞s81	11	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	—1⅛
PacNwTel 8⅛s	37	104	102½	103	— ½
PacNwTel 7s79	15	92⅛	92	92	— ½
Pac SwA 6s87	15	75	75	75	+1
PacT&T 9⅛s	219	107	104½	107	+1⅛
PacT&T 8⅞s	151	104½	103⅛	103⅛	—1⅛
Pac T&T 8.65s	124	104	102	104	+ ⅛
Pac T&T 7.80s	35	96⅛	95½	96	
PacT&T 7⅞s09	13	98	95	95	—2⅛
PacT&T 7⅞s80	200	97	96¼	97	— ½
PacT&T 7⅛s08	20	91⅛	90¼	90¼	—1½
PacT&T 4⅞s88	8	68	67¼	67¼	+ ⅛
PacT&T 3⅞s91	88	59	57	59	—1
PacT&T 3⅞s83	6	67⅛	67⅛	67⅛	
PacT&T 2⅞s86	1	60½	60½	60½	
PacT&T 2⅞s85	10	60	60	60	—1⅛
PAA 11¼s86	356	100⅛	100	100	— ¼
PAA 11¼s86	299	100	99½	99⅞	— ¼
AA cv7⅛s98	412	77⅞	75	76	—2
PAA cv 5¼s89	930	45	42	43⅛	— ½
PAA cv 4½s84	59	58	54	55⅛	—1⅛
PAA cv 4½s86	516	41	39⅛	40	—1½
Paprct cv5⅛s94	88	68	67	67	—1
Park H cv4s92	30	58	57⅛	57⅞	—2⅛
viPennC 4½s73f	36	54⅛	54	54	—2½
PennDx cv5s82	51	77	77	77	— ⅛
Penney 4⅛s84	2	70¼	70¼	70¼	+ ⅛
PennCo cv9s94	58	89½	88	88½	— ½
Pen PwLt 3s75	48	90	88⅛	90	+1⅛
viPa RR 4¼s81f	44	14⅛	13	13⅛	— ⅛
viPa RR 4¼s84f	10	14⅛	12⅛	12⅛	—2⅛
Pennwlt 9⅛s95	6	103⅛	103	103	—1
Pennzoil 8⅛s76	150	98	97⅛	98	— ⅛
Pennzoil 8⅛s95	18	94	93	94	—1
Pennzoil 7⅛s88	17	90	87½	87⅛	—2⅛
Pennzoil 7⅞s88	27	89	87	87⅞	+1⅛
Pennzl cv5⅛s96	159	77⅛	73½	74	—4
Pepsi cv4⅞s96	40	140	139	139½	
Per Mar 3⅞s90	2	76½	76¼	76¼	— ⅛
Pet Inc 8s91	15	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	—3½
Pfizer cv4s97	276	110	105	108¼	+2⅛
PhelpsD 8.10s	160	99⅛	97	99⅛	+ ⅛
PhelpsD 7⅛s78	10	97	95	95	—2
Phil BW 4⅛s77f	7	31	31	31	— ⅛
Phila El 9⅞s95	142	105	103⅛	104	—1⅛
Phila El 8⅞s76	27	103	100⅛	100⅛	—1⅛
Phila El 8⅛s96	61	102⅛	100	100	—1⅛
Phila El 8s75	134	99⅛	98⅛	99⅛	+ ⅞
PhilEl 7⅞s2000	40	94⅛	93½	93⅛	— ⅛
PhilEl 7⅞s2001	25	92	92	92	+1
Phila El 6⅞s93	29	83⅛	83	83⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 6⅛s97	26	80⅛	77⅛	80⅛	+3⅛
Phila El 5s89	2	69⅛	69⅛	69⅛	— ⅛
Phila El 4⅞s87	24	68⅛	67⅛	68⅛	+2⅛
Phila El 4⅞s86	42	68⅛	68⅛	68⅛	—4⅛
Phila El 4⅞s88	12	69	69	69	—8⅛
Phila El 3⅞s83	2	63	63	63	—5
Phila El 2⅞s74	3	93⅛	93⅛	93⅛	+ ⅛
PhilMor 6⅞s93	5	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	—7
PhilMor cv6s94	3	428	428	428	—82
Philip la 10s77	21	102⅞	100	102⅞	+2
PhilIP 7⅞s2001	56	98⅛	96	98⅛	+2⅛
PhilIP fn6s81	20	86½	86½	86½	
PhilVH cv5⅛s94	24	63⅛	63	63	—2
Pillsby cv4⅞s89	20	87⅛	85⅛	85⅛	—2
PCC&SL 5s75f	5	17	17	17	+7⅞
Pittston cv4s97	61	54⅛	50	50	—4⅛
PotEl 9⅛s2005	40	107½	107	107½	
PotEPw 3s83	3	68	68	68	
PPG Ind 9s95	21	107	104½	104½	—2⅛
ProctG 7s2002	34	94	93	94	+1
Proct G 3⅞s81	4	80⅛	80⅛	80⅛	+ ⅛
PubSvCol 8⅛s	30	105	102¼	105	+4
PubSEG 9s95	30	104⅛	103	103⅛	— ⅛
PubSEG 8s2037	5	104	103⅛	104	— ⅛
PubSEG 5s2037	2	67	67	67	
PubSEG 4⅞s77	18	88	86⅛	86⅛	— ⅛
PubSEG 3⅞s75	6	89	89	89	
PubSvln 8⅞s74	3	99⅛	99	99	— ⅛
PuerRTel 7.40s	20	85⅞	85⅛	85⅛	—2
Pullm Tr 10s85	3	109	109	109	
Purex cv4⅞s94	36	69⅛	66	69⅛	— ⅛
RCA 9⅛s90	76	107	105	107	—1
RCA 9s75	357	101⅛	101	101	— ⅛
RCA cv 4⅞s92	208	68	67	67⅛	
Ramad cv8s95	70	130	130	130	
Ramad cv5s96	50	69	67	69	+1
RapAm 7⅛s85	107	73⅛	72⅛	73⅛	+ ⅛
RapAm69 7s94	153	62⅛	61⅛	62	
RapAm72 7s94	121	62⅛	61⅛	61⅛	— ⅛
RapidAm 6s88	311	55⅛	55⅛	56	— ⅛
Ray M 10⅛s75	66	103⅛	102	103⅛	+ ⅛
viReadg 4⅞s95f	81	14	13	13½	+ ⅛
RdgBe cv5⅞s88	184	112	109⅛	112	+4⅛
Reeves cv4s91	1	79	79	79	—1
Rep Stl 8.90s95	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	+ ⅛
Rep Stl 4⅞s85	39	77	71½	77⅛	—4⅛
Rever cv5⅛s92	159	59	58⅛	56	—2
Rexnd 8.95s95	20	103	101	103	—1
Reylnd 7⅞s2001	8	95	95	95	+1
ReyM cv4⅞s91	82	57⅛	56⅛	56⅛	— ½
Rey Tob 8⅛s74	36	99⅛	98⅛	98⅛	—1⅛
Rey Tob 7⅞s94	10	97	97	97	+2⅛
RiegalT cv5s93	15	67	66	66	— ½
RochT cv4⅞s94	10	90⅛	91½	91⅛	—3⅛
RockInt 7.3s77	20	97	92⅛	92⅛	—6⅛
RockIn cv4⅛s91	51	67⅛	66⅛	67	— ⅛
Rohr cv 5⅛s86	20	74	79⅛	72⅛	—1
Ryder3 11⅛s90	62	114	111	114	+3⅛
Safeco 7s78	10	94	93½	93½	—1½
SLSF 5s2006f	37	53	50⅛	50⅛	—3⅛
StLouSF 4s97	15	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	— ⅛
StReg cv4⅞s97	167	97	94½	97	+2
Sanders cv5s92	37	49½	49½	49½	— ⅛
SaFeIn cv6⅛s98	208	82⅛	80⅛	81	—1½
SaFePip 8⅞s80	70	103½	98½	101½	—2½
ScotoV 4s89	10	58	58	58	—5
SCM Cp 9⅛s90	43	102⅛	101	102⅛	+1½
SCM cv 5⅞s88	75	67⅛	66	67⅛	— ⅛
ScottP 8⅞s2000	15	106	106	106	
Seagrm 7⅛s78	65	97	93	97	+3
Sears R 8⅞s95	73	104	103⅛	104	—1
Sears R 8⅞s76	380	101	100	100	
Sears R 6⅞s82	32	86	84½	86	+1½
Sears R 4⅞s83	109	82½	80⅛	81½	+ ½
SearsR Ac 5s82	22	79½	79½	79½	+ ⅛
SearsAc 4⅞s77	64	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛	—1½
SeatrnL cv6s94	168	30	28½	30	+1
Shell Oil 4⅞s86	21	74	73⅛	73⅛	— ⅛
ShellOil 5.30s92	28	77	76	77	+1
ShellO 8⅞s2000	9	103	103	103	
ShellO 7⅞s2002	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	+ ⅛
SherW cv6⅛s95	86	92	91⅛	92	
Signal 8.85s94	87	101⅛	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
Sinclair 4.60s88	7	70⅛	70⅛	70⅛	+ ⅛
Sinclr cv4⅞s86	33	128⅛	125⅛	128⅛	—3⅛
Singer 8⅞s76	136	100	99⅛	100	+ ⅛
SkellyO 8.15s76	1	98¾	98¾	98¾	— ⅛
Skil Cp cv5s92	57	63⅛	62⅛	63	— ½
Smith AO 10⅛	25	110	108½	109¼	+1⅛
Socony 4⅞s93	10	66⅛	64	66⅛	+1⅛
Socony 2⅞s76	10	86⅛	86	86	
SoCnBTel 8⅛s	36	101½	99¾	101⅛	+1⅛
SoCenBl 7⅞s07	3	90⅛	90⅛	90⅛	+ ⅛
SoCenBl 7⅞s12	11	89⅞	89⅛	89⅛	+1⅛
SoCenBel 6⅞s	20	92	92	92	—2
SoesBk cv4⅛s97	73	93	91⅛	93	
SoBell TT 9.05s	299	106⅛	104½	105⅞	— ⅛
SoBellT 7⅛s13	157	95½	94⅛	95	—1⅛
SoBellTel 7.60s	1	96	96	96	
SoBell 7⅞s2010	37	93½	90	93½	+2⅛
SoBellTel 7s78	20	96⅞	96	96	+2⅛
SoBellT 6⅛s79	10	92	92	92	+1
SoBell TT 3s79	8	75½	75½	75½	— ½
SoCalE cv3⅞s80	71	74	72¼	72¼	—1⅛
SoCalGas 8.85s	62	103⅛	99½	101	—3
SoCntGs 9⅛s95	34	107⅛	106	107⅛	+1⅛
SoIndRy 2⅞s94	11	33	33	33	
SoNGas 9⅛s96	30	103	102	102	—1
SoNGas 6⅞s79	1	96⅛	96⅛	96⅛	— ⅛
SoNEngT 8⅞s	32	99⅛	98	99⅛	+1
SoPac 5⅛s83	3	78	78	78	+1
SoPac 4⅛s81	10	76⅛	76	76	— ½
S PacOr 4⅞s77	30	86½	86	86	
SouthRy 5s94	7	68⅞	68½	68⅞	+ ⅛
Sw BelTel 8⅞s	79	105	104⅛	104⅞	+ ⅛
SwBellT 7⅞s	50	97	95	97	
SwBellT 7⅞s12	12	93⅛	93½	93½	+3½
SwBellT 7s78	29	95⅛	95	95⅛	+ ⅛
SwBellT 6⅞s	78	88⅛	86⅛	87⅛	+1⅛
SwBellT 3⅞s83	5	71	71	71	+5½
SwBellT 2⅞s85	25	60⅛	58	60	—1
Sw PS 8⅞s75	35	102	100	100⅛	+ ⅛
SperryRd 8.20s	7	98½	98	98½	+ ½
Spiegel 5⅛s83	11	72⅛	72⅛	72⅛	
Spiegl cv4⅞s90	2	84	84	84	—4⅛
Sprag cv4⅞s92	75	53	51⅛	53	+1½
StBrand 6⅞s93	5	89	89	89	
StdOilCal 7s96	127	94	91⅛	93⅛	— ⅛
St O Cal 5⅞s92	12	79	79	79	—3⅛
St O Cal 4⅞s83	11	76	75	75	—2
Std OilInd 6s91	21	83¼	83	83	— ⅛
Std OilInd 6s98	101	82½	79	80⅛	+1½
StOilInd cv5s96	330	113⅛	110⅛	111⅛	—2⅛
Std O In 4⅞s83	20	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	+ ⅛
StdO NJ 2⅞s74	75	95	94⅛	94 9-16	—5-16
StOOh 8⅛s2000	50	103	102½	103	+2
St OilOh 4⅛s82	9	77⅛	77⅛	77⅛	
Std Packg 6s90	11	56	55½	56	+ ½
StPkg cv5⅛s90	14	50¼	50	50¼	— ⅛
StProd cv6½s98	36	76½	75	76½	
Standex cv5s87	7	100	100	100	
Stauff cv4½s91	4	86	86	86	— ⅛
Steven cv4s90	41	62	60⅛	61	— ⅛
Storer cv4⅞s86	56	62	61⅛	61⅛	
SuavSh cv5s97	85	39	38½	39	
SunOil 8⅞s2000	36	102⅛	102¼	102⅞	+ ⅛
Sun Oil 7⅛s76	41	100	99	99⅞	+1⅛
Sundst cv5s93	25	60	59⅛	59⅛	
Sunray 4⅞s87	30	70	68⅛	69⅛	—7
SunsM cv6⅛s89	67	95½	93½	93⅞	— ⅛
SurvyF cv5s84	156	102⅛	101⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
SutroMtg 6⅞s82	24	75⅛	75¼	75⅛	+ ⅛
SwiftCo 7⅞s78	23	94	93⅛	94	+1
Sybron cv4⅞s82	28	72	70	70	—1⅛
Talcott 9⅞s76	88	102	100⅛	101⅛	+1⅛
TalcotN cv6s94	42	62⅛	60⅛	62⅛	+1½
Tappn cv5⅛s94	208	63	60	61⅛	—5
Teledyne 7s99	22	75⅛	74⅛	75⅛	+ ⅛
Teledy cv3⅞s92	32	49	48⅛	49	— ⅛
Telex Cp 9s96	199	54	52	52	—2
Tennec 10⅛s78	164	105⅛	102	102⅛	—3⅛
Tenneco 8⅞s75	58	99⅛	98⅛	99	+1
Tenneco 8⅛s91	37	100	98	98	—2
Tenneco 7s93	94	83⅛	82⅛	82⅛	— ⅛
Tennco cv6¼s92	126	87	83½	84⅛	—2
Tenneco 6s79	75	86	84⅛	86	+1⅛
TennV Au 9⅛s	190	110	107½	110	+2½
TennV Au 8⅛s	85	104	101	101	—2
TennV Au 8⅞s74	725	100⅛	99⅛	100	+ ⅛
TVA 7⅞s98C	380	98⅛	97	98⅛	— ⅛
TVA 7.40s97D	98	95	94	95	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s97B	357	95	92½	93	+1⅛
TVA 7.35s97Br	110	93	92½	92½	
TVA 7.35s97C	197	97⅛	92⅛	95⅛	+2⅛
TVA 7.35s97Cr	15	93½	93½	93½	
TVA 7.35s98A	20	93½	93	93	+ ⅛
TVA 7.35s98B	50	95	94	95	+3⅛
TennVaAu 7⅛s	40	98⅛	97⅛	97⅛	—1⅛
TennVaAu 7s97	196	91	89	90	—2⅛
Tesoro cv5⅞s89	158	84	80	84	+3⅛
Texaco 7⅛s2001	88	99⅛	98½	99⅛	+ ⅛
Texaco 5⅛s97	43	79½	77⅛	77⅛	—1⅛
TexasCo 3⅞s83	22	71½	70½	70½	— ⅛
TexInd 7⅛s92	25	80	80	80	+1½
Tex NO 3⅞s90	3	49	49	49	—4⅛
Texfi cv4⅞s96	41	50	48½	50	+1
Textron 8.60s75	72	99½	99	99⅞	+ ⅛
Tho RW 5⅛s96	5	77	77	77	—1
TideM cv5⅛s91	13	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛	—1
ToledoE 9s2000	38	105	104⅛	104⅛	
Trane cv4s92	71	72	70	70	—4⅛
TWA 11s86	140	105⅛	104⅛	104⅛	— ½
TWA 10s85	212	103	102⅛	102⅛	+ ⅛
TWA 6⅛s78f	175	80½	79½	79⅞	—1⅛
TWA cv5s94	270	60⅛	59	59⅛	—1⅛
TWA cv4s92	169	45⅛	44½	45⅛	+ ⅛
TranFin 7⅞s91	20	92	91½	91⅛	—1
Travler 8.70s95	32	105	102⅛	103	—2
TRWInc 8⅞s75	135	100⅛	99	100	— ⅛
TRWInc 5⅛s92	76	77⅞	77⅛	77⅛	—2⅛
TylerCp cv5s93	48	62	61½	61½	—2⅛
UGI Cp 8⅞s75	64	100½	99⅛	99⅛	
UnionBk 7.35s	3	90	88	88	—3
UnCarb 5.30s97	7	74	72⅛	72½	—1⅛
UnCorp cv7s89	5	87	87	87	+2
UnCorp cv6s88	104	73½	71½	73⅞	+1⅛
UnElMo 3⅛s82	6	69½	68½	68⅛	+ ⅛
UnElMo 2⅞s75	10	87½	87⅛	87⅛	—2
Un OCal 8⅛s76	203	103½	99½	100	+ ⅛
Un OCal 6⅞s98	15	84	84	84	
UnOCal 4⅞s86	21	74⅛	73	73	—4⅛
UPacC cv4⅞s99	86	102½	99⅛	101⅛	—1⅛
Un Pac 8⅞s85	164	105	102⅛	105	—2⅛

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

BEARER SHARES OF
CAPITAL GROWTH COMPANY S.A.
We buy at U.S. $1.00
We sell at U.S. $1.10
Universal Venture Capital S.A.
c/o Box 4886, Beirut, Lebanon.
Prices valid until September 17, 1973.

Insurance Stocks

AllCityIns .12	2	6⅞	7⅛	
AmBkrInsFla .20	3	10⅛	11⅛	
ABkrLfFla .20b	18	17⅛	19⅛	+ ⅛
Am Family Cp	90	7	7½	+ ⅛
AmFidelLfe .08b	31	7	7½	— ⅛
AmFndrsLf .10b	6	10½	11½	
Am Guarnty Fin	2	4⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
AmHeritegLf .26	6	18½	19⅛	— ⅛
Am Income Life	z17	11¼	12¼	+ ⅛
AmIntlGrp .26	41	79¼	80	
AmintlGrp .15h	11	62½	64	— ⅛
AmintGrp pf 2		235	240	—1
AmInvstLfe .15r	12	2⅛	2⅞	
AmNatlFinl .38	158	8	8⅛	— ⅛
AmPioneer Cp		4½	5	
Am Reinsur 1.08	30	31⅛	31⅛	+ ⅛
Amreserve .20		16½	17¼	
AmStatesLf .05e	6	13	13½	+ ⅛
AmUndrwritr .22	13	13	14	+ ⅛
AssocMadis .05r		4⅛	4⅞	
BMA Corp .45e	82	20½	21	
BnkrsSecLf .20	2	7¼	8¼	+ ⅛
BeneficNat Cp		3⅛	4	
BenefStdA .40	4	6	7⅛	
BenefStdB .40		6⅞	7⅛	
CalifWnSta .48a	5	14⅛	15⅛	
CaroCasual .10e		2⅞	3⅛	
CentenniCp .20e	37	45	46½	
ChaseNat Life		8	9	
ChesapkeLf A	5	6	6⅛	
ChesapkeLf B	3	5	5⅛	— ⅛
Chubb Corp 1.12	170	47⅛	47⅛	— ⅛
CitadelLfe Ins	3	9	10	
CoastalSts Cp	29	5⅛	5⅞	
College Univ	32	14	15	+ ⅛
ColonLf&Ac .20	5	28	30	
Columbia Natl		3⅛	3⅞	
Combine Ins .40a	301	11⅛	11¾	— ⅛
ConnGenIns .72	269	50⅞	51⅛	—1⅛
Cont Am Lfe .84		14¼	15¼	
CottonState Lfe	2	7¼	7⅞	
CriterionIns .24b		53½	55⅛	
CriterionIns wtc		15	16	
Crum&Frst 1.40a	105	25	25⅛	+ ⅛
CrumFor pf2.40		78	82	
Durham Life .80		26⅛	27⅛	
ERC Corp .52	16	40⅛	42	
EldoradoGen 5	24	5	5⅛	
EmpFirMar .10e	1	6	6⅛	
Empire Gen	250	3⅛	3⅞	
EmployrCas .80a		29	31	
EquitLfeIowa .30	4	19	19⅛	
EquitLfWash .36	4	22⅛	23⅛	
Excelsior NY .54		13⅛	14⅛	
Family Life	37	9	9½	— ½
FarmNewWL .18	25	57	59	+ 4
Farmers Grp .76	61	51	52	— ⅛
FidelCpVa .20	26	5⅛	5⅞	
FidelUnLfe .40e	65	19⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
FinlSecGrp .28e	72	6⅞	7⅛	
FstAmFin .28	11	12⅛	13⅛	
FstColonyLfe .24	7	7⅛	7⅞	
FstExecutive Cp	6	10	11	
FstFederLf .22a	z41	11	14	+ ⅛
FstMtg NoCaro	29	15	16	— ⅛
First United Inc		2⅞	3	
FoundatnFinl Cp	20	1⅛	2	
Founders Finl	8	2⅛	2⅞	
Franklin Lfe .60	102	23⅛	23⅞	— ⅛
GL Enterprises	2	1⅛	2	
Gen Reinsur .40	22	208	212	
GeoWashCp .12	22	9⅛	10⅛	
GlobeLfeAcc .07r	8	14	14½	
GovtEmpIns .80	197	37⅛	38⅛	+ ⅛
GovtEmplyIn wt	6	22	22⅛	
GovtEmpLfe .24	z80	63½	64	
GtComwlth Lf		3⅛	4⅛	
GtEastn Mgmt	38	1⅞	2⅛	— ⅛
Gt Equity Finl	240	15½	16½	
Gt Southn Cp .40		15⅛	16⅛	
Guaranty Nat		4⅛	5⅛	
Hamilton Intl	2	2⅛	2⅞	+ ⅛
HamiltnNat .10e	3	3⅛	3⅞	— ⅛
HanoverIns .50	1	12⅛	13⅛	
HartfSlmBlr 1.56	z4	38	39½	
HomeBenef .84	1	30	31	
HomeSecurLf .50		18⅛	20	
HoraceMan .20e	16	10⅛	10⅞	
IndepLibty Lfe	z43	5¼	5⅞	
IndepLfeAcc .88	125	22⅛	23½	
IndianaGrp .34	5	17⅛	18	
Intercntl Finl	4	3⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
Interfinci .20	90	8	8½	— ⅛
Intl Holding		4⅛	4⅞	
InterstateCp .20	31	10¼	10⅛	+ ⅛
InvHeritKy .07e	2	6¼	6⅞	
Inv Ins Co Am	3	2⅛	2⅞	
JeffrsnNatLf .20	1	24	25	
KansCityLife 2		59½	61	
Kemperco Cp .80	51	25⅛	26⅛	+ ⅛
KyCentLfe .18	45	6⅛	6⅞	
LamarLfe Cp	4	15	16½	— ⅛
LibertyNat Lfe	79	32⅛	33⅛	— ⅛
Life Am Bost s		2	2½	
LifeInsGa .40	82	16½	17¼	+1
Lifeinv Inc	78	16½	17⅛	— ⅛
Lifesurance Cp	z43	2⅛	2⅞	
LincincLf .40a		7	7⅛	
La Sou Life	20	5⅞	6¼	
LoyalAm LfeIns	5	7⅛	7⅞	+ ⅛
Manch LfeCas	96	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
Manhatt Lfe .32e	6	5⅛	5⅞	+ ⅛
MassGen Lfe		4⅛	4⅞	
McMillenCp .08e		14⅛	16⅛	
Mercury Gen .30	16	14⅛	15	
MidwNat Ohio		9	9⅛	
MidwstUnLf .49r	34	13⅛	13⅞	
Modrn Am Life		3⅛	4	
ModrnSecL .10e	z53	2⅛	2⅞	
MonarchCap .65e	309	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
Monumntl Corp	40	24⅞	25⅛	—1⅛
MotClAmIns .14		7⅛	8	
Mut SavLfe .38e		8⅛	8⅞	
NN Corp 1	5	27½	28⅛	— ⅛
NatLife Fla	15	2⅞	3	
NatOldLine .20	45	5⅞	5⅞	
NatResLf .3r		9½	10¼	
NatSecurIns s		5	5½	
NatWestn Lf	39	4⅛	4⅞	+ ⅛
Nationwide A .55	63	11⅛	12⅛	
NationwideLf .50	z10	25½	26⅛	
North Cent		4⅛	5⅛	
NoreastnIns .72		21	23	
NorNatLfe .12e		2¼	2⅞	
NrwstNatLfe .38	260	18¼	18⅞	
Occidental Lfe		3¼	3⅞	
Oh Casualty .04	32	41½	42⅛	+ ⅛
OldRepInt .70	24	25¼	26	— ⅛
PacStd Life	11	2½	2⅞	
PeerlessIns .48	14	10½	10⅞	
Penn Life	3472	4	4⅛	+ ⅛
Penn Life wt	4	3⅛	3⅞	
PeoplesProt B	7	2½	3⅛	
PhilaLife .44b	16	24⅛	25⅛	
PiedmtMen .14		7⅛	8½	
PreferdRisk .12e	2	19	20	
Pres Life		4⅛	5⅛	
ProtectiveLfe .44		14⅛	15⅛	
ProvidLfeND .24		9⅛	10	
ProvLfe&Acc .80	4	66	67	
Reliable Lfe .66	1	16⅛	17⅛	
RepNatLfe .25	42	8⅛	8⅞	
Safeco .90	95	46⅛	48⅛	
StPaulCos .72	43	37⅛	38⅛	
SecurAmLfe .05e	13	5⅛	5⅞	
SecurConn Lfe	z16	17½	18	
SecLfe&Acc .32		8⅛	9⅛	
Secur Life Ga	18	19	20⅛	
So Caro Ins .36	2	17⅛	18	
SouUnAla .15r		4⅛	4⅞	
SouthldFin .50	185	36⅛	37⅛	
Sowstrn Lfe .80	19	38⅛	39⅛	
SovereignCp .06h	9	8⅛	8⅞	
StdLifeIns .20b	225	6⅛	6⅞	
StdSec Life		5⅛	6⅛	
Statesm Gr .15r	7	4⅛	5⅛	
SuretyFinl .05e		3⅛	4	
ThomJeffLf .10e	10	4⅛	5⅛	
Time Hold .05e	14	20	21	
Title Ins Minn		10⅛	15	
Transport Life	2	3⅛	3⅞	
Unac Intl		6	7	
Unicoa	284	19	20	
Unicom Ins Grp	25	3⅛	4⅛	
UnitAmer Life	2	3	3⅛	
UnitBenftLfe 2		780	800	
UnitFireCas .56e	1	19	20	
UnitFireIns .40e	26	8⅛	9⅛	
UnitFoundrs Lf		1⅞	1⅞	
UnitLibtyLf .38e		5⅛	6	
UnitSav Life	4	2⅛	2⅞	
UnitSvcsLfe .28e	28	18	19⅛	
Variable Annut	3	10⅛	10⅞	
Vico Corp	18	5	5⅛	
WashngtnNat .60	74	16⅛	17	
WashNat pf2.50		35⅛	36	
WestnCasSur .56	48	22⅛	23	
WestnStaLf .17b	z37	7⅛	7⅞	
Windsor Lfe	9	5⅛	6	
WiscNatLfe .20e	5	17	18⅛	
World Svc Life	20	13	13⅛	
Zenith Nat Ins	225	5⅛	6	
Zenith United	12	3⅛	3⅞	+ ⅛

International Bonds

(A weekly list of non-dollar denominated issues.)

Units of Account

DM Basis

S. Africa 8⅛-87	100½	100⅝
Australia 8-86	101	102
Cassa Mezzogiorno 8⅛-78	92	93
Cavado 7-80	98	99
Centrest 8⅛-86	104	105
CCA 6⅛-76	100	101
CCA 6⅛-80	96½	97⅛
CCA 7-84	98	99
CCA 8-85	100	101
CECA 5⅛-86	93	94
CFE 6½-86	93½	94⅛
CFE 7⅛-78	100	101
CFE 8½-79	104	105
Communaute Urb. 8-86	100⅛	101⅛
Credit Nat. 8-86	100½	101⅛
CUF 7-86	99½	100⅛
CUF 6⅛-77	98½	99½
Denmark (Kingd.) 8-86	100	101
E.S.B. (Irl.) 8⅛-86	100⅛	101⅛
Escom 7-78	99	100
Escom 8⅛-86	101	102
Escom 9⅛-88	107½	108⅛
Fomento 8⅛-86	94	95
Gresner 5⅛-84	93	94
Imatran 6-78	96	98
Manitoba 7-86	98	99
Manitoba 8⅛-88	106	107
Nancy 8-86	100½	101½
Norges Kommunalb. 7⅛-86	99½	100⅞
North Scot. 8-84	101	102
Redernes 8-80	94	95
Reed 6⅛-83	98½	98⅞
Sacor 3 6⅛-86	99	100
Sacor 4 6⅛-77	99	100
S.D.R. 8-86	101	102
SNCF 7⅛-86	100	101
Watney 7-84	99	100
Bass 7-81	93½	94½

Deutsche Marks

(Average Price)

Australia Oil 7-87	96.35
Copenhagen 6¼-87	93¼
Courtaulds 6¼-87	98.90
Courtaulds 7⅛-87	98.39
Daimler 8-85	104⅛
Elec. Council 7⅛-88	100⅛
SECOM 6⅛-87	94.05
Eurofima 6¼-87	90½
EIB 7⅛-87	96.70
Finland 7-88	90
Hammersley 6⅛-87	93⅛
IAD 6⅛-87	93
ICI 6⅛-88	95.55
KHD 6⅛-87	96⅛
Kjaz 8⅛-85	102.75
New Zealand 7-87	98
Ontario Hydro 6⅞-87	97⅛
Ontario Hydro 7½-86	98.40
Quebec 8⅛-87	97.95
Quebec Hydro 6⅞-87	98
Saab 7⅞-86	96
Tenneco 7⅛-86	97½
Worldbank 6⅛-82	90.60
Worldbank 6⅞-87	93⅛

European Currency Units*

S. Africa 8-88	98	99
Brazil 8-84	95	96
CECA 8-85	104	105
ENEL 7⅛-86	98⅛	99¼
Eurofima 7⅛-80	102	103

*For trading in DM.

Luxembourg Francs

Asian Bank 6⅞-87	92½	93½
EIB 7-86	99	100
Burmah 7-86	92	93
Cons. Bur. 7-87	92	93
Denmark 6⅞-87	88	89
Gr. Met. Hot. 6⅞-87	87	88
Finland 7-87	97	98
IBM 6⅞-87	96½	97½
Oslo 6⅞-87	97½	98½
Regd 6⅞-87	87	88
Slater 7⅛-87	90	91

French Francs

Air Liquide 8⅛-72	100	101
BASF 7⅛-87	98	99
Caisse N. Tele. 7⅛-86	93⅛	94⅛
EIB 7⅛-81	97⅛	98⅛
Gervais Danone 8-87	97	98
New Zealand 7⅞-87	91	92
Oslo 7½-87	90½	91½
Petrol BP 7-80	95	96
Quebec 7⅛-87	91½	92⅛
Renault 7⅛-87	98½	99½
Rhone-Poulenc 7⅛-87	92½	98½
Roussel UCLAF 7-79	96½	97½
Ugine Kuhlmann 8-78	99	100
World Bank 7⅛-87	90½	91½

*Not reported.

Guilders

ABN 6-79	95	96
Amro 7⅛-86	99½	100⅛
BP 6-79	93	94
Euro 5⅛-79	90	91
EIB 6-87	90⅛	91⅛
Govett 6½-78	96⅛	97⅛
KLM 6-79	92½	93½
Mees 5⅛-79	94	95
Michelin 6½-78	95½	96½
Philips 6-78	94½	95⅛
South Africa 7⅛-79	96½	97½
Thyssen 7⅛-79	98⅛	99½

ADVERTISEMENT

International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

STRAIGHTS

Aer Lingus 81	98
Alfa Romeo 77	107
Bendix Intl. 79	102
Borg Warner 77	101
Celanese Int. 82	98⅛
Chevron Overs. 80	98
Citroen 82	96⅛
Conoco 86	99⅛
Continental Oil 86	100⅛
Cyanamid 80	97⅛
De Beers 82	91⅛
Esso 86	100⅛
Ford Intl. 81	99⅛
General Mills 86	99½
Honda 81	100
Mitsubishi 78	99⅛
Mobil 86	96⅛
Nippon Electric 81	99⅛
N. Amer. Rockwell Int. 78	99½
Olivetti 85	107
Otis Elevator 85	102⅛
Philip Morris 86	102⅛
Procter & Gamble 82	98⅛
Renault 82	95
Siemens Wels. Fin. 85	108
Sumitomo Chem. 79	99⅛

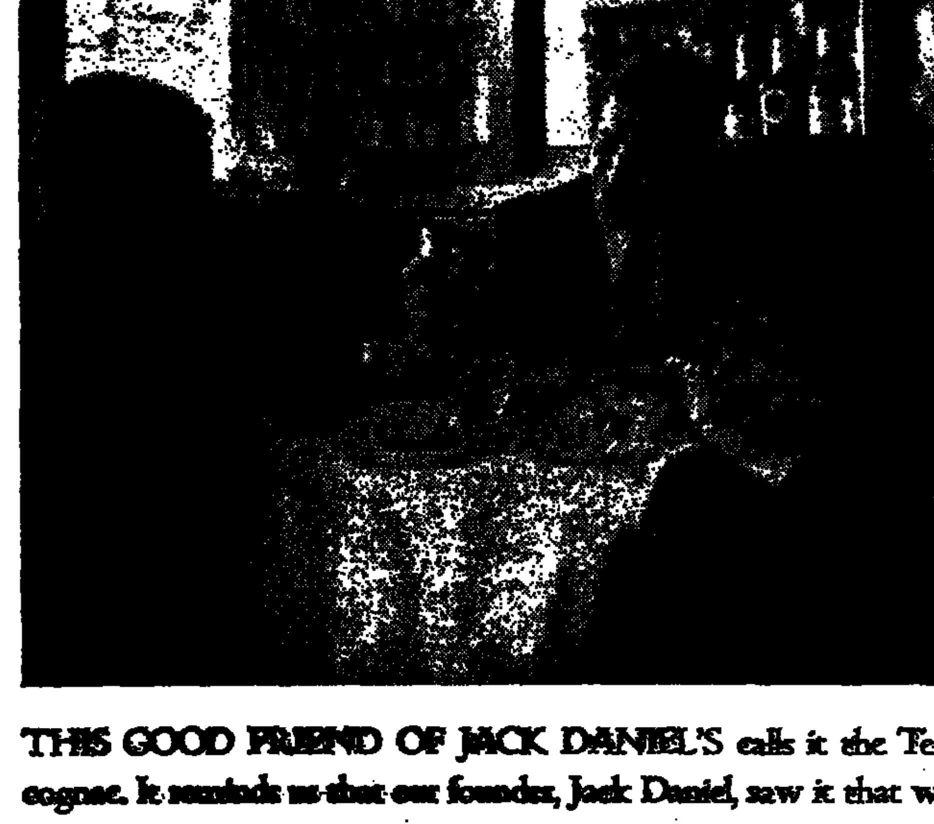
SHARES

Holiday Trailer Lodges Int.US. 5⅛

*New Shares split 4 for 1.

For information regarding members and/or listing contact:

International Stock Market
3 Bates Square
London S.W.1, England.
Telephone: 01-235-8720.



THIS GOOD FRIEND OF JACK DANIEL'S calls it the Tennessee cognac. It reminds us that our founder, Jack Daniel, saw it that way too.

Jack Daniel always mellowed his whiskey by seeping it through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal before aging. The result was a whiskey so smooth that men would sip it straight, as if it were cognac. So, Jack Daniel called his whiskey Tennessee Sipping Whiskey. Today, many people still drink Jack Daniel's in that same old-time way. And most everyone enjoys the mellow taste that also remains unchanged, no matter how they choose to drink it.

You can taste the special difference yourself by asking for Jack Daniel's at duty-free shops throughout Europe. Or, if you prefer sampling just a sip or two, stop by one of the bars or restaurants listed below.

CHARCOAL MELLOWED
DROP
BY DROP

BARS, RESTAURANTS, HOTELS

FRANCE
Royat: Casino de Royat
Mont-Doré: Casino du Mont-Dore
Pessac: Lareserve Etche Ona
Nantes: Hôtel Frantel; Club Watson's
Basse Goulaine: Restaurant du Parc
La Baule: Hermitage Hôtel; Restaurant L'Espadon

ITALY
Milano: Amadei Hotel; Rubens Hotel; Michelangelo Hotel; Anderson Hotel; Laghetto Giada Bar
Firenze: Savoy Hotel; Carlton Hotel; Minerva Hotel; Hotel de la Ville; Anglo-American Hotel
Roma: Parco dei Principi Hotel; Ritz Hotel; St. Andrew's Restaurant; Casina Valadier Restaurant; George's Restaurant; Rainieri Restaurant; Cafe' de Paris; Bar Rosati (del Popolo); Canova Bar; Harry's Bar; Club 84 Night Club
Venezia: Park Hotel; Saturnia Hotel; Manin Hotel; Quadri Restaurant; La Fenice Restaurant; Colombe Restaurant

GERMANY
Berlin: Arosa; Schweizerhof; Eremitage
Lübeck: Hotel Maritim; Casino-Betriebe
Kampen/Sylt: Village
Heidelberg: Esso Motor-Hotel; Shepherd's Lounge; Tiffany
Nürnberg: Carlton Hotel

SWITZERLAND
Luzern: Hotel zum Wilden Mann; Hotel Gütsch; Pickwick-Pub; Kunsthaus; Hazyland
Meiringen/BE: Hotel Baeren
Thalwil/ZH: Hotel Alexander
Zürich: Hotel Dolder; Hotel Bauer au Lac; Hotel Bellerive au Lac; Hotel Atlantis; Hotel St. Gotthard; Hotel Zurich; Hotel Continental; Hotel Schweizerhof; Hotel Intercontinental; Hotel Glärnischhof; Hotel Carlton Elite

SPAIN
Malaga: Hotel Malaga Palacio; Charcuteria Los Alpes; Charcuteria Cosmopolis
S. Pedro Alcantara: Hotel Nueva Andalucia
Estepona: Hotel Atalaya Park; Hotel Club Seghers-Discoteca
Benalmadena Costa: Hotel Triton; Sala de Fiestas "El Madrigal"
Lerida: Hotel Conde de Urgel
Balaguer: Hotel Conde Jaime Urgel
Vitoria: Hotel Montarte
Valencia: Restaurant Viveros S.A.; Restaurant Les Graelles; Restaurant Sibaris; Restaurant Frauchen

UNITED KINGDOM
London: The Dorchester Hotel; The White Elephant Club; The Westbury; Les Ambassadeurs; Inn-on-the-Park; Browns Hotel

GREECE
Athens: Athens Hilton; Spetor; Orphenides

IRELAND
Dublin: Smiths Green; Shelbourne Hotel; Russell Hotel

NETHERLANDS
The Hague: Hotel Bel Air; Parkhotel; Promenade Hotel
Rotterdam: Parkhotel; Sky Way
Den Helder: Forest Hotel
Amsterdam: Americain Hotel; Victoria Hotel; Krasnapolsky/Polen Krasheveenrest.; Strand Hotel

BELGIUM
Brussels: Club Opéra; Mayfair; Hotel Amigo; Hotel Astoria; Hotel Mac Donald; Hotel Europa; Ramada Inn; Sheraton

امكانات الدار

New York Bond Sales

(Continued From Page 8)

Bonds	Sales in $1,000	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Un Pac 7.55s76	6	96¼	95½	95½	+1
Un Pac 2½s91	10	52	52	52	+1
Unirby cv5½s96	172	72¼	70	70	−2
UnAirL cv5s91	153	61½	60	60	−1½
U AirL cv4½s92	85	53¼	50	53¼	+1¼
UAirc cv5⅞s91	133	64½	63	63	−1⅛
UAirc cv4¼s92	61	57	55¼	56	
UnBrnd 9¼s98	121	86	84¾	85¼	+1¼
Un Brnd 6¾s88	118	71⅛	69½	71	+2½
U Bran cv5¼s94	142	57	55½	55½	−2⅛
UnGasC 4½s77	25	88½	88½	83½	
UnGas P 10½s	29	104	103½	103½	
UnGasP 8⅝s89	1	95	95	95	
UnGasP 5¾s80	13	83	82½	82½	
UnGasP 5⅜s80	5	83⅝	83⅝	83⅝	−1⅞
UnGasP 5⅜s82	15	78⅛	77½	77½	−2½
UnGasP 5¼s77	9	88⅝	88¼	88¼	+1⅛
UnGasP 5½s78	27	84	83	83	+4⅛
UnJerBk 7.95s	27	99	97⅜	97⅝	−2⅛
UnMrch 9½s95	57	102	100¾	101	−1
UnMrch cv4s90	25	64	64	64	−2
U Nuclr cv5s88	46	58½	56	56	−1
US Leas 9½s74	40	100	100	100	
US Plywd 8s96	7	91	91	91	−7
US Rlt cv5¾s79	15	67	66½	67	+1
US Steel 4⅞s96	146	63¾	62⅝	63	−1⅛
US Steel 4½s86	115	75¾	75	75¼	−½
US Steel 4s83	27	75⅞	74	75⅞	+1⅛
Unit Ut 9¼s75	25	101¼	100⅛	100¼	−½
UnitUtil cv5s93	90	73	67	67	−6
UV Ind cv5¾s93	64	69¾	68	68½	−1½
UV Ind 5¼s95	26	59	58½	53½	
Vanad cv4¼s76	6	87¼	87¼	87¼	
VerYNuc 9¾s98	30	106	104	106	+1¼
VerYNuc 8½s98	1	99	99	99	
VaEIP cv3¾s86	49	67	66	66½	−1½
VaE Pw 2¾s75	8	91⅛	90⅝	91⅛	+⅞
VirsRy inc6s08	33	72¼	71½	72¼	+¼
Wag El 6⅛s86	2	77	73⅛	77	+5⅛
Walgrn cv5½s91	10	76	75	75	−1
WallM cv6s91	6	78	77	77	−1½
Wash G 8⅞s75	26	101⅞	100	101¾	+1
WeanU cv5½s93	12	42½	41	42½	+2⅛
Wean 5½s93n	10	41	40½	40½	−⅞
vjWShr 4s2361f	10	9¼	9¼	9¼	
vjWShr 4s2361r	9	9⅞	8	9⅞	
WhArL cv5½s93	4	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	−⅜
Wn Elec 8⅝s95	14	103⅛	102½	102½	+¼
Wn Md 5½s82	10	82⅛	83⅛	83⅛	−⅜
Wn Md 3½s79	16	70	70	70	
WU Cp cv5¼s97	114	56	54	54	−1
WnUnT 8.45s96	16	93	93	93	
WnUnT 7.9s97	9	90¾	90⅛	90½	+1⅝
WnUnTel 6½s89	18	79½	78½	78½	−1
WnUnTel 5¼s87	2	74	74	74	+½
WnUn Tel 5s92	20	62⅝	62⅝	62⅝	−⅜
WdalgCre 7.60s	32	94½	93	94½	+3⅞
WestgEl 8⅝s95	123	103	102	103	
WestgEl 5⅝s92	7	75	75	75	
Weyrhsr 8½s76	10	100	100	100	−⅛
Weyerh 7.65s94	69	96½	95¼	95½	−½
Weyerh 5.20s91	5	72⅝	73½	73½	+¾
WhlgSt cv3¾s75	70	90	90	90	
WhitCn cv5½s92	76	68	65½	67	
WhiteMot 7¼s93	5	82	82	82	−1
WhitM cv5¼s93	34	60	57	57	−3½
Whittkr 10s88	55	83	82	83	+1
Whitkr cv4½s88	9	45½	44½	45	+1¾
Wickes cv5⅛s94	86	63	60	61	−1½
WillRs cv5¾s99	69	69½	68	68	
WillRs cv4½s92	10	60	59⅞	60	
Wms Cos 11s81	75	105½	103	104½	−½
Wms cv5.65s91	75	101	100	100½	−2
Wis Tel 7⅛s2007	2	91	91	91	+3½
Witco cv4½s93	5	60¼	60¼	60¼	+¼
Womet cv5½s94	74	70¼	70	70	−1
Wyly iv7¼s95	148	38¾	37	37½	−1¼
Xerox cv6s95	803	165	159	164	−½
YngSh 10½s2000	130	105½	103	105	+1
Zapata cv4¾s88	153	59½	57¾	57¾	−1⅝
Zapat cv4¾s88B	36	60	58⅛	59	
Zapat cv4¾s88C	101	61½	58	60⅛	−⅜
Zayre Cp 8s96	15	91	90	91	−2
Zayre cv5¾s94	26	64	62½	62½	−½
Zurn cv5⅜s94	10	77½	77½	77½	+1

Foreign Bonds

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Austral 5½s79	1	95	95	95	−1
Austr fn5½s81	1	86½	86½	86½	
Cuba 4½s77f	10	14	14	14	−½
Germany 5s80	3	84	84	84	−10¼
Ital C Con 3s77	3	98	98	98	
ItalRep 3s77	3	98	98	98	w8 1
IQTALRep fn3s77	15	98	98	98	
Jap fn5½s80	5	91	91	91	
Mexico 8½s87	34	95⅞	95½	95⅞	+1⅞
Mexico 8½s97	21	89	87⅞	87⅞	+⅜
Mexico 6½s79	3	99	99	99	+7
Nova Scot 9s76	10	99	98½	98½	−3½
Poland 8s50xf	21	43	42½	43	+1½
Pol as4½s68f	4	30½	30	30	
Poland 4s40xf	4	44	42½	44	+1
Silesa 4½s 58xf	14	30	30	30	

Over-Counter

(Continued from Page 7)

		High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
Xomox Corp .06	4	9⅝	9½	9⅝	
YellFrgtSys .60	735	42	40½	41	−1
Ziegler Co .32	19	6⅞	6½	6½	+¼
ZenithAm Cp	89	1¼	1¼	1¼	
ZionsUtahBn .80	25	23½	22½	23	−½
Zwicker Elec	15	5¼	4¾	4¾	−½
Anglo Amer .21e	212	8⅞	8¼	8½	−⅛
AngloA In 1.01e	239	38¾	34⅛	35⅛	−2½
BlyvrzhtGM .39e	496	7⅛	6¾	7	−⅛
Brilund Min Ltd	80	2	1⅝	2	+⅜
Buffelsfin G .89e	433	21	18¾	20⅝	+⅝
DeBeersMin .19e	213	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	−⅛
Fiat Spa .20e		4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
FreeStGM 2.05e	296	28	19	19½	−⅛
FujiPhotF .20r	368	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	
GLC Graphic un		2¼	2¼	2¼	
Hitachi Ltd 1.44e	59	78½	73¾	77¼	+1¼
Honda Mot .63e	43	57½	55	56½	+½
IOB Bkhld pf.50e	13	11¾	11⅝	11¾	
KansaiElP 1.45e	17	34⅞	34⅛	34⅛	−⅝
KirinBrew .20e	46	14¼	13⅞	14	+⅛
Kloof Gold .52e	484	14½	12½	13⅝	−⅞
NissanMot .14r	19	18⅞	18	18	−¾
OverseasInns SA	47	5¼	5	5¼	
PalaboraMn .82e	51	14⅛	13¾	13¾	−⅜
Philips Gloeipn	349	18¼	17⅞	18⅛	
PresB GM 1.26e	605	20⅞	17⅝	18	−2⅝
PresSteynG .37e	594	20⅞	18½	20	+⅛
RankOrgan .04h	4200	11	10½	10⅝	−⅜
StHelenaG 1.08e	139	23⅝	20⅝	21⅛	−2⅝
Telef deMex .78e	78	8¼	8⅛	8⅛	−⅛
TokioMarF .88b	68	167	159½	159½	−6½
TokyoShibEl .70e	56	32	31	31	+⅛
ToyotaMot .22r	59	27½	26⅝	26⅝	−⅜
UnionCpLtd .14e	125	7	6⅞	7	+⅛
VaalReefEx .93e	757	27⅛	23⅝	24½	−1¼
WelkomGM .3e7	486	5⅝	5	5⅛	
WestDriefG 2.45e	391	38¾	35	35⅝	−2⅞
WnDeepLv 1.05e	634	16⅝	14⅝	15⅝	−1
WnHolding 2.85e	148	37½	34⅝	35¼	−1½
ZambianAm .51e	82	4½	4¼	4¼	−¼

N.Y. Stock Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 25, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
Norton Sim	795,700	27½	22½	26⅞	+1⅝
Gen. Elec.	617,000	60¾	56	55⅝	−1¾
Texaco Inc.	585,600	30¼	28½	30¼	+¼
South. Co	422,308	16¾	16⅛	16½	+⅛
Gulf Oil	396,200	22¼	21⅛	21½	−¾
GenMotors	393,400	64⅞	60⅞	63½	+1
AmTel&Tel	387,900	46½	46⅝	46⅞	+⅞
Polaroid	377,400	124⅛	108½	114½	−10½
TravlgeInt	363,000	11¾	11⅝	11¾	−¼
Exxon Cp	356,300	91¼	86½	86¾	−3¾
Deere Co	351,800	54	40⅞	52¾	−⅜
FedNatMtg	339,500	18¾	17⅞	18⅝	
LevitzFrnit	332,000	7¾	6⅞	6⅞	−1
AmT&Twt	325,100	5⅛	4¾	4⅞	−¼
Goodyear	321,200	21¾	19⅞	21⅞	
Int Tel Tel	309,400	30¾	29⅞	30½	+⅜
WarnLamb	271,900	44⅞	42¼	44½	−1¾
Panam	266,000	6¼	5⅞	6⅛	−⅛
Intl Harv	265,900	34¼	32	33⅞	
ScheringPlgh	25x,500	77¼	72½	76½	−½

Issues traded in: 1,952.
Advances: 624; declines: 1,091; unchanged: 237.
New highs: 12; lows: 314.

Volume

Last week	53,814,460 shares
Week ago	59,212,170 shares
Year ago	83,643,870 shares
1973	2,456,896,470 shares
1972	2,776,264,291 shares
1971	2,862,633,305 shares

American Exchange

Week Ended Aug. 25, 1973

	Sales	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SyntexCorp	380,800	94¼	82¾	91⅞	+3
BowmarIns	175,600	37⅝	32¾	34⅞	−1⅛
TWA wt	137,900	5⅝	4¾	5	−⅝
Mariduq B	119,300	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
Atlas C Min	114,800	29⅝	27⅛	29¾	+2¾
Leslie Fay	99,300	9½	8	8¼	−1⅛
Champ Hom	98,700	6	5½	5¾	−⅜
Bio Dynam	68,800	10⅝	8¾	9	−½
Lerner Str	64,000	39⅞	35½	39⅝	+2¾
Cdn Javeln	62,900	14	12⅞	13¾	+⅞

Volume: 7,063,290 shares.
Year to date: 481,377,775 shares.
Issues traded in: 1,233.
Advances 343; declines: 747; unchanged: 243.
New highs: 7; new lows: 121.

Market Averages

Week Ended Aug. 25, 1973

Dow Jones

	High	Low	Last	Change
30 Indust.	875.08	845.80	863.49	−8.35
20 Transp.	158.41	150.38	154.44	−0.93
15 Utils	95.99	94.13	95.16	+0.04
65 Comb	263.36	258.79	262.08	−1.90
Standard & Poor's				
500 Stocks	102.55	99.74	101.62	−0.69

Bank Stock Quotations

(Closing prices of the week's trading.)

	Bid	Asked
Bankamerica	44¼	45½
Baystate Corporation	30⅝	30⅞
Cleveland Trust	79	80
Detroit Bank and Trust	41¾	41¾
Fidelity Corporation Pa.	37	37⅝
First Nat. Bank Cinn.	23¼	23¼
First Nat. Bank Maryl.	24¼	25¼
Franklin Nat. Bank N.Y.	21¼	21¾
Girard Trust	44¼	45½
Harris Bank Cp. Chic.	49¼	50
Ind. Val. Bank & Trust Phil.	31¾	32¾
Lincoln First Banks	24⅛	24⅞
Mellon Nat. Bank Pitts.	42	42½
Nat. City Bank Cleveland	23¼	24
New England Merch. Boston	20	20½
Philadelphia Nat. Bank	30¾	31½
Pitts. Nat. Corporation	29¼	29¾
Prov. Nat. Corporation	29¼	30
Secur. Pac. Corporation	23⅛	23½
Shawmut Ass. Boston	43	43¾
Sta. Str. Bank Boston	38⅛	38⅞
U.S. Trust New York	49	50
Unit. Va. Bankshares	32¼	32¾
Virginia Nat. Bank	26¼	28¾

Treasury Bills

Due		Bid	Asked	Yield
Aug. 30		9.24	8.36	8.46
Sept. 6		8.89	8.26	8.11
Sept. 13		8.89	8.27	8.43
Sept. 19		8.50	8.22	8.38
Sept. 20		8.69	8.29	8.45
Sept. 26		8.67	8.29	8.46
Sept. 27		8.67	8.27	8.44
Oct. 4		8.56	8.28	8.47
Oct. 11		8.55	8.28	8.47
Oct. 18		8.54	8.28	8.48
Oct. 23		8.57	8.33	8.56
Oct. 25		8.52	8.28	8.51
Nov. 1		8.53	8.30	8.54
Nov. 8		8.54	8.32	8.58
Nov. 15		8.64	8.35	8.62
Nov. 20		8.52	8.33	8.62
Nov. 23		8.46	8.33	8.67
Nov. 29		8.02	8.38	8.68
Dec. 6		8.81	8.35	8.67
Dec. 13		8.56	8.30	8.63
Dec. 18		8.57	8.27	8.61
Dec. 20		8.51	8.27	8.61
Dec. 27		8.50	8.26	8.61
Jan. 3,	1974	8.44	8.23	8.59
Jan. 10		8.15	8.23	8.61
Jan. 15		8.41	8.21	8.60
Jan. 17		8.41	8.21	8.60
Jan. 24		8.41	8.2	8.53
Jan. 31		8.42	8.24	8.66
Feb. 7		8.40	8.22	8.66
Feb. 12		8.46	8.18	8.62
Feb. 14		8.35	8.21	8.66
Feb 21		8.31	8.24	8.71
Mar. 12		8.34	8.08	8.54
April 9		8.28	7.97	8.44
May 7		8.31	8.03	8.59
June 4		8.20	7.95	8.48
July 2		8.17	7.97	8.52
Aug. 27		8.13	8.05	8.71
Bond '82-87, 4¼s		74.18	75.18	6.51
Bond '93-88, 4s		73.16	74.16	6.28

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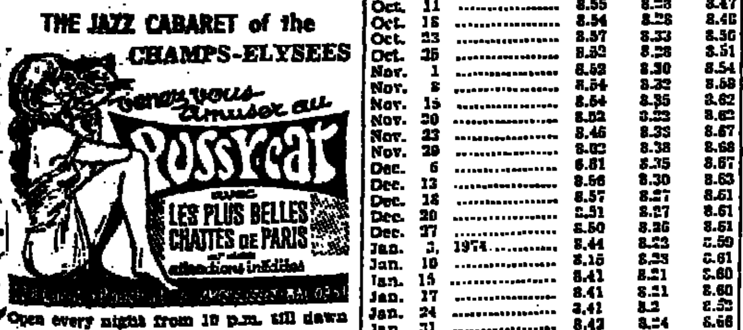

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Eurobonds

Continued from Page 7.

where the six-month rate is 11.5 percent. Such an operation entails a loss—initially. But the bankers obviously expect those rates to come down to the point that a high fixed coupon on the Liverpool loan will become a profitable operation.

Some bankers insisted that the loan could have come to the market at a lower rate. But in fact it makes little difference to the borrower. Like the other municipalities and government agencies that have tapped the dollar market, Liverpool's exchange risk (having to spend more pounds to repay the loan than the dollars had bought at the time of issue if the value of sterling drops against the dollar) is covered by the Bank of England. In return for that cover, the British borrowers pay a fixed rate of interest to the bank—the Treasury rate plus a half percent, or 11 percent currently. The difference between that and the 9 7/8 percent due to investors is pocketed by the bank for covering the exchange risk.

Only Other Issue

The only other issue of the week, equally esoteric, is the European Investment Bank's 12-year loan of 50 million Lebanese pounds (about $20 million). The loan, which has an average life of only 8 years, will carry a coupon of 7 1/8 percent. This is hardly a return that is likely to attract the international community, but there is reportedly sufficient demand for paper in Lebanese pounds in the Middle East to make it a success.

Renault did a public loan in Lebanese pounds last February and Algeria's Banque Exterieure did a private placement. The commission fees the EIB will pay total 1 3/4 percent, compared to the 2 percent it has been paying on Eurobonds. This breaks down to 1/4 of a percent of the managers/underwriters and a 1 1/2 percent selling fee.

The question of commissions, which for almost all other Eurobond borrowers is 2.5 percent, has died down along with the market's overall activity. But as the EIB breaks new ground in squeezing the high charges, there is expected to be some beneficial fall-out for other borrowers. However, the bank, considered Europe's most credit-worthy institution, shows no interest in seeing the cuts becoming generalized as it refuses to discuss the matter or confirm what it is paying.

But there is another force pushing the commissions downward, and that is the prospect that the U.S. interest equalization tax, when it expires next June, may not be extended. That would open the U.S. market to non-U.S. borrowers and tend to pull commissions here into closer line with those in New York, which are in the area of 7/8 percent.

Although the geographic spread of the Eurobond market entails higher distribution costs, the more aggressive bankers in Europe acknowledge that the commissions here could and should come down.

Secondary Markets

In the secondary markets, prices on DM and French and Luxembourg franc bonds remained depressed. There was some improvement in the dollar sector, where the average yield of straight debt as calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange declined to 9.17 percent from 9.3 percent a week earlier.

The volume of business picked up, with Cedel handling transactions worth $135 million and Euroclear $199 million, compared to the previous week's $93.5 million and $133.3 million, respectively.

EEC Meat Prices Rising Although Costs Go Down

BRUSSELS, Aug. 26 (Reuters). —Housewives throughout the Common Market are having to pay more and more for their meat in spite of a big drop in producer prices, the Executive Commission of the European Economic Community has disclosed.

In its latest monthly report on the economic situation in the nine-nation Common Market, the commission said the sharp upward tendency in the cost of living continued throughout the EEC.

But the pace of price rises had slackened off a little in most EEC states, thanks largely to seasonal factors.

The rise in the cost of food, a major factor in the EEC inflationary spiral, slowed down considerably, especially for fruit and vegetables now in season, it said.

"However, despite an appreciable drop in producer prices, retail prices for meat products remained high or even rose further, the commission report added.

The commission also said that prices charged by hotels and restaurants had also climbed vigorously. In Italy, the authorities have tightened up price regulations.

French Outlay Plans

PARIS, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—French industrialists expect their investments to rise by about 13 percent in value and 7 percent in volume this year compared with 1972, according to a survey published by the National Statistics Institute.

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United Press International.

Mrs. Hazel Hotchkiss Wightman, 86, hits the first ball of play in the Wightman Cup matches at Brookline, Mass. She made her last court appearance in 1931.

Beating Britain, 4-1

U.S. Retains Wightman Cup As Chris Evert Wins Match

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 26 (UPI).—The United States retained the Wightman Cup Tennis Championship today as Chris Evert defeated England's Veronica Burton, 6-3, 6-0, to give America an unbeatable 4-1 margin in the seven-match series.

The victory was America's fifth straight, and its 38th on the 50th anniversary of cup competition.

Miss Evert, who moved into the international scene in 1971 in Wightman play by winning the decisive match that year over Virginia Wade, repeated that performance today, although Miss Burton gave her more than token resistance in the first set.

The second set was all Evert, however. Chris, from Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., tore through Miss Burton, who was troubled by blisters on both feet, allowing her only nine points in the set.

There were two remaining matches—Miss Wade against Patti Hogan, of La Jolla, Calif., in singles play and then the debut of Chris's sister, 15-year-old Jeanne, playing with Patti in the concluding doubles against England's Lindsey Beaven and Lesley Charles.

Miss Evert had led, 3-0, in the first set before Veronica, the daughter of the former lord mayor of Westminster and a former model, battled back to make it interesting, for the moment.

But in the second set, Miss Evert was devastating, using the Uniturf surface to complete advantage. Chris, now a veteran international player at age 18, finds clay her best surface.

Court Advances

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 26 (UPI). —Defending champion Margaret Court of Australia, seeded first, will play sixth-seeded Judy Heldman of London for the $30,000 Virginia Slims Women's Grass Court Championship, after she defeated unseeded American Kristien Kemmer, 6-3, 6-3, yesterday.

Miss Heldman outlasted second-seeded Kerry Melville of Australia, 6-3, 6-7, 6-1.

Jauffret Triumphs

AVILES, Spain, Aug. 26 (Reuters).—François Jauffret of France beat Barry Phillips-Moore of Australia, 6-4, 6-4, 6-3, last night to win the San Agustin tennis trophy.

Jauffret, the top seed, and Phillips-Moore had each won one of the two previous events in the three-week circuit.

Goolagong Wins

TORONTO, Aug. 26 (AP).—Evonne Goolagong of Australia found her consistency late in the first set, then rallied for a 7-6, 6-4, victory over Helga Masthoff of West Germany yesterday in the women's singles final of the $100,000 Canadian Open tennis tournament.

New Italian Champion

CHIAVARI, Italy, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Aldo Traversaro won the Italian middleweight title last night by beating titleholder Domenico Adinolfi on points in 12 rounds.

Belgrade Team Wins

VALENCIA, Spain, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Red Star of Belgrade won the Oranges Football Tournament, defeating Valencia, 3-1.

SPORTS

1,500-Meter Swimming Record Set

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 26 (UPI).—Jo Harshabarger, 16, of Bellevue, Wash., set a new world record for women in the 1,500 meters yesterday at the National Amateur Athletic Union Swimming and Diving Championships.

The men's 1,500-meter American record, set last year during the Munich Olympics, was bettered by Rick Demont of the Marin Swim Club of Carmichael, Calif., with a time of 15 minutes, 51.031 seconds.

Miss Harshabarger, a member of the Lake Washington Swim Club, swam the 1,500 meters in 16 minutes 54.146 seconds, a full five seconds off Australian Shane Gould's old mark of 17:00.6.

"I heard the crowd at the 200-meter mark," the blonde high school junior said, signing autographs after the event. "I just paced myself for the rest of the race."

Miss Harshabarger was eight seconds ahead of Miss Gould's world record pace at the halfway mark.

3 Break Record

The first three finishers in the event broke the American record for the distance, which had been held by Cathy Calhoun of El Monte, Calif., at 17:19.20.

Second by a half-length of the pool was Keena Rothhamer of the Santa Clara Swim Club with 17:10.090. She was followed by Anne Brodell of the Suburban Swim Club of Newton Square, Pa., in 17:13.681.

In the Olympics last year in Munich, Miss Harshabarger finished eighth in the women's 800-meter event, a distance she will compete in during the World Aquatic Championships next month in Yugoslavia.

Miss Harshabarger said that the cheering helped her during the last half of the race as she pulled away from Miss Rothhammer.

"We figured we would have to break the American record to win the distance here," said Jack Ridley, her coach.

The first two finishers in the women's 1,500 will represent the United States at the world championships.

Other Winners

Stan Carper of Winter Park, Fla., won the 200-meter individual medley in a record 2:08.880, while Kathy Heddy of East Brunswick, N.J., took the women's competition in 2:26.277.

The Huntington Beach Club won the women's 400-meter freestyle relay in 4:01.371.

A protest filed against the Gatorade Team from Indiana University in the men's 400-meter free-style relay will delay the results. Meet officials said that a decision on that protest may not be known for at least a week.

The Gatorade Team scored 351 points to the 304 for Santa Clara in the men's competition. Among the women, it was Santa Clara with a 300-point margin over its closest competitor, the Huntington Beach Club.

Associated Press.

Jo Harshabarger, left, is congratulated by Keena Rothhammer after Jo won the 1,500-meter freestyle event.

U.S. Wins Walker Golf Cup On 10-Foot Birdie by West

BROOKLINE, Mass., Aug. 26 (UPI).—Marty West sank a 10-foot birdie putt on the 18th hole yesterday to win a pressure match over Britain's Michael King, giving the United States its 21st Walker Cup golf victory over the British.

The two-up triumph by West, of Bethesda, Md., blunted a furious comeback effort by the British team. At one point the visitors were leading all eight singles matches after falling four points behind on the strength of America's doubles showing.

In other singles competition, Mark Pfeil of the United States scored a one-up triumph over Howard Clark; Dan Edwards topped Trevor Homer of Britain, 2 and 1; U.S. amateur champion Marvin (Vinny) Giles sank a 12-foot downhill on the 18th green to tie Charles Green, and Gary Koch tied Peter Heges.

In all, the United States outscored Britain, 14 to 10, in the two-day competition on the basis of one point for winning a match and one-half point for a tie.

"How sweet it is," West said after his performance assured the U.S. victory. "It's just great. We weren't about to let them take the cup back."

West, 25, said there was "a lot of pressure both ways" in his key match with King. "I got some good breaks and it just worked out."

The United States, now 21-2-1 in the series, appeared doomed to its second straight loss to the British midway through the singles play. West, at the time, trailed King by three holes and all eight Americans were trailing in their matches.

But West said that he "started putting the ball in the hole" with a birdie putt on the eighth hole. He stormed back into contention with two wins in the next three holes and never looked back.

Until West wrapped up his match, Giles had given the U.S. team its biggest hope, sinking his tying putt on the 18th.

"That was the biggest putt I ever had," Giles said. "I'll tell you, I never had one I wanted as bad. The last time I looked at the scoreboard we were all down."

Briton Is Winner For 4th Time in Pursuit Cycling

SAN SEBASTIAN, Spain, Aug. 26 (AP).—Hugh Porter, 33-year-old track cyclist from the north of England, became the first four-time champion of professional pursuit cycling yesterday.

Porter clocked 6 minutes, 02.97 seconds over the 5,000 meters, almost 10 seconds faster than silver medalist Rene Pijnen of the Netherlands, whose time was 6:12.47.

Pijnen, 26, took a slim lead of about five meters during the first kilometer of the race on the Anoeta Velodrome. Porter then took command, picking up about 150 meters on the Dutchman by the 18th and final lap.

Ferdinand Brack of Belgium won the bronze medal, his nation's first award, in an earlier pairing with Morgens Frey of Denmark.

Britain joined France, Norway, Poland, West Germany and the United States on the gold medal list. The West Germans also have a silver and a bronze to lead the standings.

Holland has two silvers and two bronzes, the Soviet Union two silvers and a bronze, Czechoslovakia one silver and Italy and Belgium a bronze each.

Loses on Only 1 Hole

Trevino Knocks Off Big Jack in Match Golf

By Lincoln A. Werden

CARY, N.C., Aug. 26 (NYT).—Lee Trevino tossed birdies and an eagle at Jack Nicklaus yesterday as he defeated Big Jack, 4 and 3, to gain the semifinals of the U.S. Match Play Championship.

"I get pumped up playing Jack," admitted the talkative Texan, whose 31 on the front nine for a 4-up lead was the key to an impressive second-round victory at the MacGregor Downs Country Club course. Against the golfer he continuously acclaims as the world's best, Trevino lost only one hole.

In match play, the winner is decided when the golfer has won more holes than there are left to play. Nicklaus won only one of the 15 played in his match against Trevino. That was the 14th hole, where Trevino's drive struck a tree and the ball fell near some shrubbery. He finally played out for a bogey 5.

Trevino underplayed the importance of his triumph, which was unexpected. This has been a fine year for Nicklaus, winner of the PGA title two weeks ago, and his fifth success on the pro tour, and he was the pre-tournament favorite here as the defending champion.

"I'd hate to play Jack for a living, though," suggested Trevino. "When we were on the 14th fairway, I told him my back was killing me and Jack replied, 'Don't give me your problems; I'm 5 down.' Jack's a great fellow and I've said that 1,000 times."

Trevino's next opponent is 27-year-old John Schroeder of La Jolla, Calif., son of Ted Schroeder, the former Davis Cup tennis ace. Schroeder was 5 under par for the 14 holes of his match yesterday as he eliminated Bud Allin, 5 and 4, winner of this year's Florida Citrus Open.

In the other semifinal bracket are Tom Weiskopf, the British and Canadian Open champion, and De Witt Weaver, who won this match play tournament two years ago. Weiskopf put out J.C. Snead, the nephew of the illustrious Sam Snead, by 4 and 3 yesterday.

Weaver scored against Art McNickle, the rookie from Sacramento, 2 and 1. McNickle contributed surprise by beating Johnny Miller, the U.S. Open champion, 2 and 1, in the opening round.

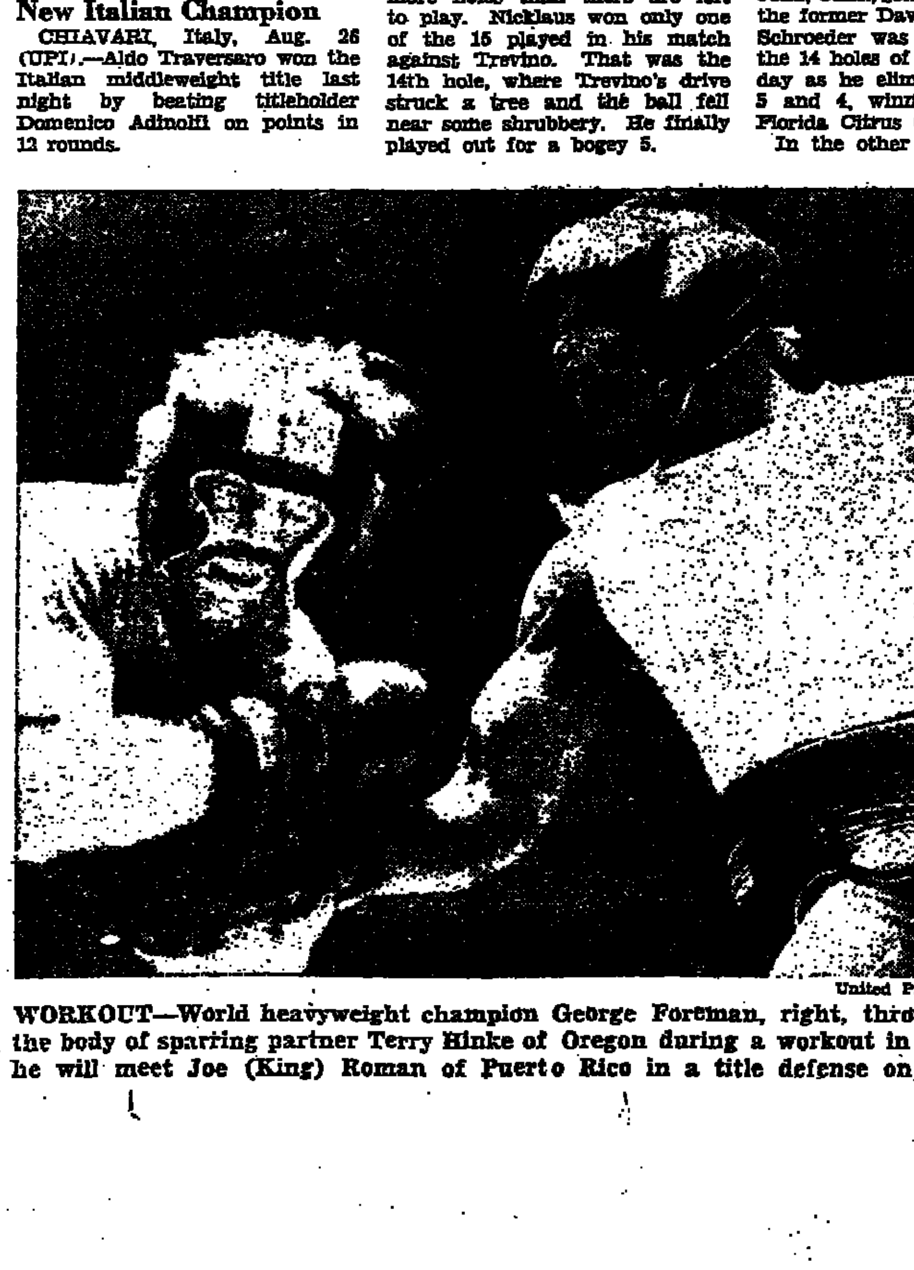
French Driver 1st in Formula 2

ENNA, Sicily, Aug. 26 (UPI).—French driver Jean-Pierre Jarrier won the 11th edition of the Gran Premio del Mediterraneo today and, with it, the European Formula 2 racing championship.

Jarrier, at the wheel of a March 732 BMW, broke the race record by completing 60 laps on the autodrome around Lake Pergusa at an average speed of 207,907 kilometers an hour.

Henry Pescarolo of France set the previous record of 197.387 kph last year.

More Sports News On Page 11



United Press International.

WORKOUT—World heavyweight champion George Foreman, right, throws a right to the body of sparring partner Terry Hinke of Oregon during a workout in Tokyo, where he will meet Joe (King) Roman of Puerto Rico in a title defense on September 1.

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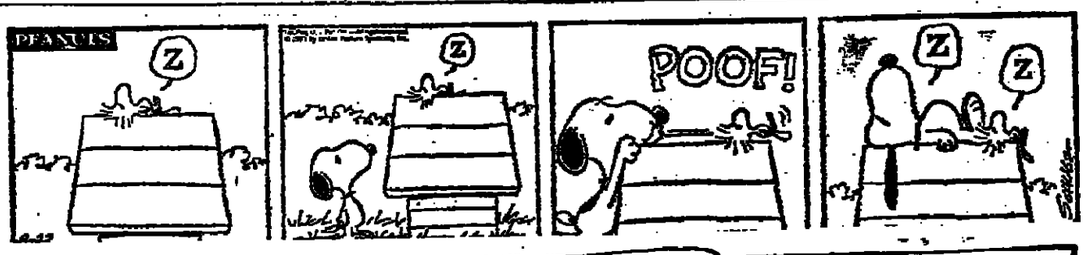
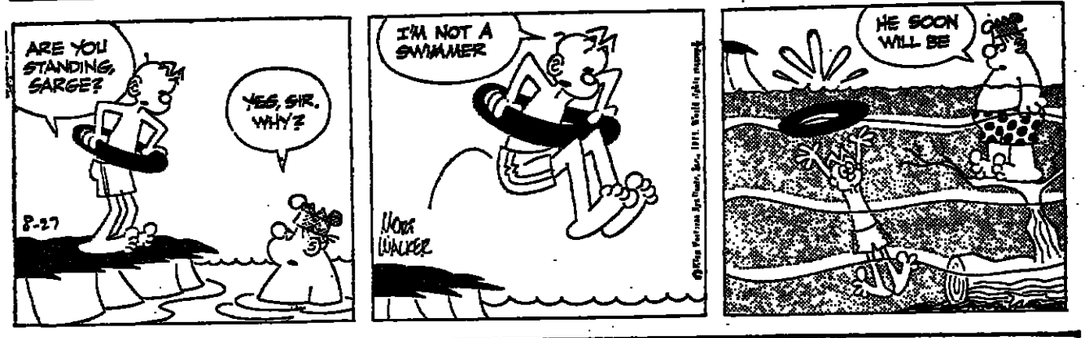


B.C.

LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH

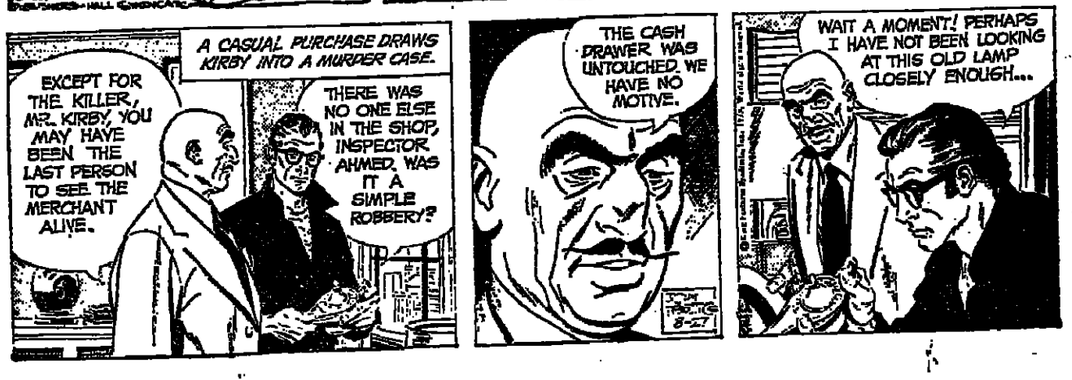
BUZ SAWYER

WIZARD of ID

REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

SIP KIRBY



BLONDIE

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

The first round of a tournament often presents a curious aspect to the spectators. The players, strolling around to peer over shoulders or leaning back in their chairs to follow the other games on the large wall-mounted demonstration boards, seem to be giving more time and concentration to their activity between moves than to what's going on at their own tables.

Some do not want to show their latest opening innovations at the outset, preferring instead to hold back and detect what trends are in the wind. Others, fearing blunders resulting from the notorious first-round nervousness, avoid sharp complications in favor of conservative, drawish play.

Fortunately, there are enough hard-hitting contenders around the tournament circuit to get any event off to a rousing start from the first move. Such a fierce competitor as Lubomir Kavalek, the American grandmaster, refuses to recognize a difference between the first and last rounds—or any of the intervening ones. For him, a point scored is a point scored, and the sooner one gets the first, the sooner one can go after the second.

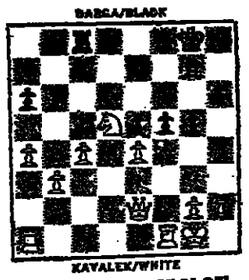
A Running Start

It was thus no surprise that Kavalek came out pressing hard in the first round of the Las Palmas International Tournament against the formidable Klaus Darga of West Germany. Nor was it uncharacteristic for Kavalek to unveil new finesses in attacking a Sicilian Defense line that he himself has often favored as Black; they got him a well-earned victory.

Kavalek's 5 B-Q3 postponed the development of his queen knight, so that on 5... N-QB3: 6 NxN, NPxN: 7 0-0 P-Q4, White could strike at the Black pawn center with 8 P-QB4—the strategem that Bobby Fischer used in brilliantly demolishing Tigran Petrosian in the seventh game of their Buenos Aires match in October, 1971.

To avoid Petrosian's fate, Darga shifted to the currently popular alternative system. 5...Q-B2: 6...N-KB3, 7...P-Q3 and 8...ON-02. But against Kavalek's new 7 Q-K2 and 9 N-KB3, he had to take time for 9...P-K4, because on 9...B-K2, Kavalek would have obtained good chances for a kingside attack with 10 P-K5, PxP; 11 PxP, N-Q4; 12 P-B4, N-N5; 13 B-K4, N-B4; 14 N-B3, NxB; 15 NxN.

BARGA/BLACK



KAVALEK/WHITE

Position after 25 N-Q5!

Whither the KB?

The major question for the defense was where to place the king bishop to limit White's attacking chances; 10...B-K2 could have been followed by 11 N-B4, with White threatening to take up a strong knight outpost with 12 N-B5. However, Darga's 10...P-KN3 had its drawbacks, too: Darga did not like the looks of the attack emerging from 13...0-0: 14 PxP, PxP; 15 B-KR6, B-N2; 16 N-KN5, for White would have been free to double rooks powerfully on the half-open KB file.

But his 15...P-KN4, while permitting him to castle safely on the kingside, left him with a weakness at KB4 and an ineffectual king bishop after the exchanges at moves 19-22.

With 24...P-B4, Darga hoped for freedom for his bishop (25 PxP, P-K5), but Kavalek ignored the thrust to set up a winning end game with 25 N-Q5! and 26 Q-B2. When it was clear by the 49th move that one of the passed pawns would queen, Darga resigned.

SICILIAN DEFENSE

White Kavalek	Black Darga	White Kavalek	Black Darga	White Kavalek	Black Darga
1 P-K4	P-QB4	18 B-K3	N-N5	35 R-QB3	P-QR4
2 N-KB3	P-K3	19 Q-B3	NxKB	36 K-K2	R-B1
3 P-Q4	PxP	20 PxN	BxN	37 R-Q3	R-QN1
4 NxP	P-QR3	21 PxB	NxB	38 K-K4	R-N2
5 B-Q3	Q-B2	22 QxN	0-0	39 P-N3	R-N1
6 0-0	N-KB3	23 Q-K2	QR-B1	40 R-Q5	RxP
7 Q-K2	P-Q3	24 P-QN3	P-B4	41 RxPch	K-B3
8 P-KB4	QN-Q2	25 N-Q5	Q-B4ch	42 RxP	R-N7
9 N-KB3	P-K4	26 Q-B2	PxP	43 K-B4	RxP
10 P-QR4	P-KN3	27 QxQ	RxQ	44 ExP	K-N3
11 N-B3	B-N2	28 NxP	P-K6	45 R-R6ch	K-B2
12 Q-B2	P-N3	29 RxRch	BxR	46 P-R5	K-K2
13 Q-R4	P-R3	30 N-Q7	R-B3	47 R-R7ch	K-B3
14 PxP	PxP	31 NxB	RxN	48 P-R6	R-R7
15 N-Q2	P-KN4	32 R-K1	K-K2	49 R-R8	Resigns
16 Q-B2	N-B4	33 RxP	K-K3		
17 N-B4	B-K3	34 K-B2	P-N5		

DENNIS THE MENACE

BOOKS

WORLD WITHOUT END, AMEN

By Jimmy Breslin. The Viking Press. 320 pp. $6.95.

Reviewed by Harrison E. Salisbury

I once confided to an interviewer, who promptly printed it, that I thought Jimmy Breslin was nothing but "a saloon reporter." Well, I couldn't have been more wrong. Jimmy Breslin just happens to be weight-for-age one of the best writers of our day. He is a man who is gifted with *absolute*. I repeat *absolute* pitch so far as the dialogue of the residents of New York's suburb, Queens, is concerned and more than that, Queens mores, rites, rituals, philosophy, the geography not only of Queens, but also of the Queens mind and, going far beyond, an understanding, a wry, hard-boiled sympathy for that whole class that may well be the decisive class of our day, which goes under the generic term of hard hats but which Karl Marx would have readily recognized as the working class or proletariat, albeit now gussied up with white collar, two or three cars, a mortgaged split-level and an adolescent (but only half-believed) faith that it has now made it into the middle class.

All of this is vividly apparent in his new novel and, I might say, has been obvious to more prescient observers than myself for a long, long time.

This is not to say that "World Without End, Amen" is what my late university English professor, Dr. Anna von Helmholtz Phelan, would have judged a good novel in technical terms. And she would have been right, for this is a broken-backed novel, a novel, indeed, that ducks an answer to the terrible problem it presents to the reader. But it is the best slice of pure 100 percent America to be put between book covers in this or any other recent year. It is so good in its first 105 pages, so precise in every word, phrase and emotion, so revealing of the world of the two Queens policemen, Dermot Davey and John O'Donnell, that I would defy anyone beginning at the first page to put the book down for any interval longer than necessary to get another can of beer from the icebox.

At page 105, the scene switches to Ireland, and Breslin shows that his gift for people, for phrase, for word, for dialogue, for the specific and unchallengeable incident, is not geographic—not rooted in the Queens that he knows better than any other living man—but universal.

Dermot Davey, policeman, assigned to the 125th Precinct in Queens, resident of Holy Child Parish, Richmond Hill, Queens, married, living with his wife and three daughters in the seco floor of a tan house with gre trim owned by his mother-in-la is as real a man as—if not mo real than—Breslin himself. H on the "Bow and Arrow Squa (not permitted to carry a gu has been in and out of "Straig and Narrow," an alcoholics' clu for policemen in Paterson, N. has put away $16,000 in a ba under his mother-in-law's na during 17 months as a pla clothes detective.

In Ireland, Davey plunges i the midst of the trouble in B fast and Derry. He delivers gun to the Provisional IRA. is trapped with the Provos a the Catholics in a fire fight w British regulars, and falls in l with a Marxist supporter Bernadette Devlin. "Now Da is on the other side of the b ricades—the oppressed ra than the oppressor.

No better account of present trouble has been writt than Breslin's description of fire fight in which Davey pa cipates in Leeson Street, Fa Road, Belfast. It is all ther the cruelty, the stench, the domitable women with th garbage-pail tops, the brutal of the Scottish troopers, children shot before their mo ers' eyes, the drunk, the sim the heroics, the cowardice, inevitability, the rain, the sq ments between Provos and re lars, between violence and n violence, the priests who supp the Provos, the priests who s port the Communists, the bl and muck in the streets. It all there with a realism th Zola cannot match.

What does this do to Der Davey? This is the questi Breslin does not answer. It i terrifying question. Dermot Da of Queens is leading a life utter banality but he is not bad man. Breslin makes t clear. Davey has tried to esc the fate of a Queens policem the brutality of his milieu, sadism, corruption and des that are at the heart of his He has gone to Ireland in romantic and frustating sea for some meanings to his istence. He begins to feel t his Communist girl some sense the solidarity of the oppres

Davey's Irish odyssey comes its inevitable finale. But what Davey? Can he simply return Queens, pick up the life of 125th Precinct again, the lif petty corruption.

Breslin hints that the answ is yes in a brief epilogue, wh finds Dewey and Johno o again, a year later, almos drinking in a Queens bar. Bu think that's less than fair Davey. Falls Road touched too profoundly. Breslin's book must address the cen question: What *really* happe to Davey when he got back Queens? This is a tragic, trem dous question, but Breslin is one man in America who can us the answer.

Harrison E. Salisbury is ciate editor of The New Times.

Solution to Friday's Puzzle

R	A	I	L		S	T	E	A	M		S	K	I	D
O	R	C	A		C	E	L	L	I		E	A	V	E
B	L	E	U		H	E	L	E	N	H	A	Y	E	S
B	O	R	G	N	I	N	E		N	O	D	O	S	E
			H	E	S	I	S		S	E	R	O		
B	E	A	T	I	T		M	C	L	A	G	L	E	N
A	R	S	O	N		B	A	A	L	S		A	L	I
Y	A	W	N		G	A	I	N	T		C	M	T	V
O	T	T	A		M	U	N	I	S		S	H	A	D	E
F	O	N	T	A	I	N	E		W	O	R	S	E	N
			A	N	N	E		T	H	A	T			
A	V	A	L	O	N		D	R	E	S	S	L	E	R
J	O	S	E	F	I	R	E	R		T	O	M	E	
A	T	T	E	N		S	I	A	O	N	E		I	B	I	D
R	E	S	T		S	E	P	T	S		E	E	L	S

CROSSWORD

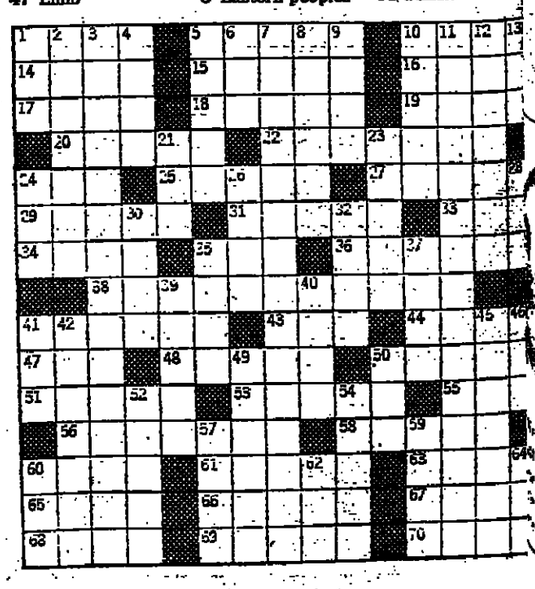
By Will W.

ACROSS

1 Formerly, of old
5 The Divine —— of stage
10 Italian noble
14 Pickle vegetable, for short
15 Entertain
16 Burn
17 Moslem noble
18 Cooking herb
19 Odd, in Scotland
20 Record: Var.
22 Piece of needlework
24 ——Margret
25 Start
27 Made over
29 Relative
31 Ranch gear
33 Goddess: Lat.
34 Wall decoration
35 Poetic adverb
36 Like an outdoorsy Englishman
38 Mix-up of a sort
41 Plant shoot
43 Kind of jazz
44 Serb or Slovene
47 Limb
48 Adjust
50 Stone pillar
51 Jumped
53 Tennyson heroine
55 Make edging
56 Orchestra part
58 Ejects
60 U. S. Indian
61 Part of 38 Across
63 N. T. book
65 Drinks
66 Velvetlike material
67 Words in a Sammy Davis title
68 Hardy character
69 Composer
70 Repair

DOWN

1 Govt. agency
2 Black Sea land
3 Part of 38 Across
4 Sea bird
5 Fine fur
6 Doctors' org.
7 Part of 38 Across
8 Eastern peoples
9 Pilot's place
10 School: Fr.
11 Part of 38 Across
12 Lingered
13 Age
21 Fortas
23 Kind of police car
24 Conjunction
26 Joy
28 Period of time
30 Unruffled
32 Hart
35 Old-time slave
37 Direction
39 Out: Fr.
40 Japanese leader
41 My gal
42 Rail crossover
45 Man from Nome
46 Doctor for Asta
49 Give the high sign
50 Man's nickname
52 Iron
54 Hermit
57 Relative of nix
59 Summerville of films
60 Grain
62 "Not —— bet!"
64 Finish



Beats Royals, 7-1

Baltimore Wins 12th Straight

From Wire Dispatches

BALTIMORE, Aug. 26.—Baltimore backed Doyle Alexander's nine-hit pitching with a five-run sixth inning last night and the Orioles picked up their 12th straight triumph—tops in the major leagues—with a 7-1 victory over Kansas City.

The victory also broke the Orioles' club record for a single-season winning streak. Baltimore won 11 straight in 1970 and in 1971.

The Orioles jumped on loser Steve Busby for two runs in their half of the first. Al Bumbry singled and came around to score on successive throwing errors by Busby on pickoff attempts. Boog Powell then walked with two out and scored on Merv Rettenmund's double.

Baltimore put the game out of reach in the sixth, scoring five

Saturday

runs on five hits. Earl Williams's single drove in the first run of the inning. Mark Belanger followed with a run-producing double, Rich Coggins added two with a single and Tommy Davis's RBI single ended the surge.

Two Kansas City pitchers departed in the sixth. Busby and reliever Joe Hoerner. Hoerner was taken out after being struck on his pitching thumb by Davis's infield hit.

A's 2, Yankees 0

At Oakland, Vida Blue pitched a four-hit shutout for his sixth straight victory and 15th of the season and Sal Bando gave him all the help he needed with his 22d homer in the fifth inning as the A's gained a 2-0 victory over New York.

It was the A's 12th victory in their last 13 games, and the fifth consecutive defeat for the Yankees.

Blue, who has seven losses, did not give up a hit until the fourth, when Mike Hegan lifted a long fly to right-center that went for a triple when Bill North lost it in the sun. However, Blue then retired Bobby Murcer on a short foul to left-fielder Joe Rudi, the A's infield ran down Hegan on a smash to short by Thurman Munson, and Graig Nettles tapped to second.

Tigers 4, White Sox 2

At Chicago, Jim Northrup's two-run single keyed a three-run second inning that led Detroit to a 4-2 decision over the White Sox.

Chicago pitcher Stan Bahnsen, who came within one out of pitching a no-hitter in his last start Tuesday in Cleveland, suffered a costly wild spree in the second inning.

With one out, Dick McAuliffe walked and Norm Cash followed with a single. Bahnsen, 16-15, retired Duke Sims but walked both Aurelio Rodriguez and Ed Brinkman to force in a run. Northrup then delivered his clutch single to give the Tigers a 3-0 lead.

Indians 6, Rangers 5

At Cleveland, Buddy Bell's second home run of the game, a lead off the ninth inning, turned the Indians a 6-5 victory over Texas.

Bell broke a 5-5 tie with his 11th homer, a drive over the left-field wall. The Rangers tied the game, 5-5, on Vic Harris's run-scoring single in the eighth.

Earlier, John Ellis drove in two key runs to help the Indians take a 5-4 lead.

Brewers 10, Twins 6

At Bloomington, Minn., Milwaukee players made 13 hits, stole four bases and turned back two Minnesota rallies for a 10-6 victory over the Twins.

Brewer starter Jim Colborn, who lasted six innings and gained his 17th victory against eight losses, received relief help from Chris Short and Carlos Velasquez.

Minnesota rallied from an 8-3 deficit to 8-6, but John Briggs slammed a two-run home run, his 16th of the year, in the top of the ninth to put it out of reach.

Red Sox 4, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Calif., John Curtis tossed a four-hitter and Orlando Cepeda hit a two-run double to lead streaking Boston to a 4-0 victory over the Angels for their eighth straight victory, despite a record-equalling strikeout performance by the Angels' Nolan Ryan.

Cepeda's double, which hit the top of the left-field fence and bounced back onto the field, came after Ryan had received a standing ovation for becoming only the third pitcher in history to strike out 300 or more batters in two straight seasons.

Giants 1, Mets 0

In the National League, at New York, Garry Maddox singled home Gary Matthews from second with two out in the first inning and Tom Bradley went on to pitch a four-hitter as San Francisco edged the Mets, 1-0.

Bradley, former University of Maryland right-hander, struck out five and walked one as he outdueled Met's ace Tom Seaver to even his record, 11-11.

Reds 6, Cardinals 4

At Cincinnati, rookie Dan Driessen drove in five runs with a single and double to carry the Reds past St. Louis, 6-4.

The victory over the National League's East Division leaders snapped a four-game losing streak for the Reds. Don Gullett scattered eight hits to post his fifth straight victory as the Cards lost for the first time in Cincinnati this season.

Pirates 6, Braves 5

At Atlanta, Richie Hebner's 18th homer of the season in the 11th inning lifted Pittsburgh over the Braves, 6-5.

Pittsburgh tied the game in the ninth when Manny Sanguillen stroked a one-out double, moved up on an infield out and scored on Ronnie Stennett's single.

Dodgers 6, Phillies 4

At Philadelphia, Los Angeles took advantage of a three-base throwing error by pitcher Mac Scarce and scored two 12th-inning runs to defeat the Phillies, 6-4.

Lee Lacy opened the 12th with a bouncer to the mound and went to third when Scarce threw the ball into right-field. After an intentional walk to Ken McMullen, Bill Buckner singled to right to score Lacy and send McMullen to third. Joe Ferguson, who drove in the first three Dodger runs with a pair of homers, brought in McMullen with a sacrifice fly.

Expos 13, Padres 3

At Montreal, the Expos combined six singles and four San Diego errors for five runs in the first two innings and went on to beat the Padres, 13-3.

Larry Lintz started Montreal's two-run first with a single, moved up on Ron Fairly's hit and took third when Clarence Gaston's throw to third struck Lintz for the Padres' first error. Lintz then scored on Boots Day's single.

Cubs 4, Astros 3

At Houston, Randy Hundley drove in a run with a single to center in the 10th inning to give Chicago a 4-3 victory over the Astros.

Jose Cardenal opened the 10th with a single and moved to third on a single by Paul Popovich. Hundley followed with his game-winning hit to short centerfield.

Don Kessinger singled in the fifth and Rick Monday hit his 22d home run to give Chicago a 2-0 lead. Ron Santo scored another run in the sixth after his double to left, a fly out and a fielder's choice.

New York Met Bud Harrelson seems to be dancing as he tries to avoid a tag during game against San Francisco.

1st in NL

Bryant Wins 20th As Giants Top Mets

NEW YORK, Aug. 26 (UPI).—Left-hander Ron Bryant became the first pitcher in the National League to win 20 games this season and Dave Kingman broke out of a batting slump by driving in four runs with a homer and single today to lead the San Francisco Giants to a 5-4 victory over the New York Mets.

Bryant, 20-8, held the Mets to eight hits while walking two and striking out three to win his fifth consecutive start and become only the second southpaw

Sunday

to win 20 for the Giants since the team left New York after the 1957 season. Mike McCormick, who was 22-10 in 1967, was the other.

Bryant needed relief help from Elias Sosa after putting runners on second and third with one out in the ninth. Sosa picked up his 14th save of the season, despite giving up a two-run single to pinch-hitter Ken Boswell.

Catcher Dave Rader homered off loser Ray Sadecki, 3-3, with one out in the third inning after the first eight Giant batters had been retired in order.

Padres 4, Expos 2

At Montreal, Dave Roberts broke up a 2-2 tie with a two-run homer in the top of the ninth inning to lead San Diego to a 4-3 victory over the Expos, as rookie Randy Jones won his fourth game of the season.

Jerry Morales led off the ninth with a double and Roberts then hit loser Steve Renko's pitch into the left-field bleachers.

Reds 4, Cardinals 1

At Cincinnati, the Reds picked up two runs on a throwing error by Ken Reitz and added two more on Joe Morgan's 20th homer of the season to defeat St. Louis, 4-1.

Fred Norman, with relief help from Pedro Borbon, picked up his 11th victory against 12 losses and his 10th since joining the Reds in mid-June.

Dodgers 7, Phillies 3

At Philadelphia, Dave Lopes banged out four hits, including a double and a triple, to lead Los Angeles to a 7-3 victory over the Phillies and a sweep of the three-game weekend series.

Joe Ferguson, Steve Garvey and Ron Cey drove in two runs apiece as the Dodgers tagged Steve Carlton with his 16th loss of the season.

Don Sutton hurled the first five innings and picked up his 16th victory against eight losses.

Cubs 4, Astros 2

At Houston, Carmen Fanzone, playing for injured Ron Santo, drove in the winning run with a single in the top of the ninth inning to lead Chicago to a 4-2 victory over the Astros.

Rico Carty and Jose Cardenal walked and Matt Alexander, running for Carty, scored on Fanzone's single to right. With one out, loser Don Wilson intentionally walked Randy Hundley to load the bases and Cardenal stole home to give Chicago a 4-2 lead.

Braves 8, Pirates 6

At Atlanta, Dave Johnson took over the major league lead in homers at 36 with a grand slam and carried the Braves to an 8-6 victory over Pittsburgh.

Johnson's grand slam, his second of the season and second of his nine-year major league career, came in the fourth inning off Pittsburgh starter Dock Ellis and gave the Braves a 6-1 lead.

Brewers 3, Twins 2

In the American League, at Bloomington, Minn., Pedro Garcia hit a two-run homer and Jim Slaton held Minnesota to six hits before coming out in the ninth as Milwaukee defeated the Twins, 3-2.

Slaton, 9-11, walked one and struck out none in beating Minnesota for the first time this season. Chris Short and Carlos Velazquez pitched in relief in the ninth after Larry Hisle tripled and Tony Oliva singled to spoil Slaton's shutout.

Rangers 9, Indians 0

At Cleveland, Jim Merritt tossed a three-hitter, Jeff Burroughs hit a pair of homers and Vic Harris drove in three runs to spark Texas to a 9-0 victory over the Indians in the first game of a doubleheader.

Merritt, who won his last game on July 27 and had lost four straight, struck out two and walked three in tossing his first shutout and fifth victory against nine losses.

The Rangers not only handed Gaylord Perry his 17th defeat of the season but snapped the veteran right-hander's scoreless-inning streak at 22 by pushing across four runs after two out in the second inning.

White Sox 4, Tigers 1

At Chicago, Carlos May drove in three runs with a pair of homers and a double to lift the White Sox and recently acquired southpaw Jim Kaat to a 4-1 decision over Detroit in the first half of a doubleheader.

May's double in the second inning off loser Joe Coleman was one of three two-base hits that produced two runs. May hit solo homers in the fourth and eighth innings, his 14th and 15th of the eyar, to cap the White Sox scoring.

Kaat, who was picked up on waivers Aug. 15, limited the Tigers to three hits, including Frank Howard's 10th homer of the year.

A's 1, Yankees 0

At Oakland, Joe Rudi spoiled Mel Stottlemyre's bid for a no-hitter with a single to left with one out in the bottom of the eighth, went to second on a sacrifice, to third on a wild pitch and then scored the game's only run on a pinch-hit single by Vic Davalillo to give the A's a 1-0 victory over New York.

Stottlemyre and Ken Holtzman were locked in a scoreless duel until the eighth and Holtzman went on to register his 19th victory against 11 losses on a four-hitter. Stottlemyre, who has not won a game since July 13, when he shut out Kansas City, suffered his 13th loss in 25 decisions.

Dick Allen Is Finished For Season

CHICAGO, Aug. 26 (AP).—Dick Allen, the American League's most valuable player last season and the highest-paid player in baseball, is through for the 1973 season, the Associated Press learned yesterday.

The Chicago White Sox slugger, who signed a three-year contract last spring for $225,000 yearly, will play no more this season because a broken left leg in June continues to hobble him.

Manager Chuck Tanner indicated he harbors no hope of using Allen the remainder of the season. The Sox, who led the American League West by 4 1/2 games in June, now are out of the race. They are fifth, 16 games behind Oakland.

Allen, who took most valuable honors a year ago with 37 home runs, 113 runs batted in and a .308 average, received the injury in a first-base collision with Mike Epstein of the California Angels June 28. Allen was batting .316, with 16 home runs and 41 RBI at the time.

The Scoreboard

FIGURE SKATING—At St. Gervais, France, Charles Tickner of the United States won the men's title at an international competition, scoring 118.40 points in combined free figures to finish with a total of 169.84. Lee Armstrong of Canada, third in the combined with 112.10, was runner-up to Tickner overall, with 163.20 points. American John Carlow, second in the combined free figures with 112.50 points, finished fourth overall at 161.42.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	73	52	.584	—
Boston	70	57	.551	4
Detroit	70	58	.547	4 1/2
New York	68	60	.531	6
Milwaukee	61	65	.484	12 1/2
Cleveland	54	75	.419	21

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Oakland	76	52	.594	—
Kansas City	73	57	.562	4
Minnesota	68	61	.472	13 1/2
California	58	67	.464	16 1/2
Chicago	59	69	.461	17
Texas	45	83	.341	32

Friday's Results

Minnesota 3, Milwaukee 0.
Baltimore 6, Kansas City 0.
Detroit 6, Chicago 5.
Cleveland 11, Texas 5.
Oakland 5, New York 1.
Boston 3, California 2.

Saturday's Results

Detroit 4, Chicago 2.
Oakland 2, New York 0.
Baltimore 7, Kansas City 1.
Cleveland 6, Texas 5.
Milwaukee 10, Minnesota 6.
Boston 4, California 0.

Sunday's Games

Oakland 1, New York 0.
Boston at California.
Chicago 4, Detroit 1.
Kansas City at Baltimore.
Milwaukee 3, Minnesota 2.
Texas 9, Cleveland 0.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
St. Louis	63	63	.500	—
Pittsburgh	62	63	.496	1 1/2
Chicago	62	66	.484	3
Montreal	60	67	.472	4 1/2
Philadelphia	59	69	.461	6
New York	56	69	.457	6 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	80	49	.620	—
Cincinnati	77	54	.588	4
San Francisco	71	56	.559	8
Houston	67	64	.511	14
Atlanta	62	69	.473	19
San Diego	47	81	.367	32 1/2

Friday's Results

New York 1, San Fran. 0.
Los Angeles 7, Philadelphia 3.
San Diego 5, Montreal 3.
St. Louis 6, Cincinnati 4.
Atlanta 8, Pittsburgh 6.
Houston 4, Chicago 2.

Saturday's Results

San Francisco 1, New York 0.
Cincinnati 6, St. Louis 4.
Pittsburgh 6, Atlanta 5.
Los Angeles 6, Philadelphia 4.
Montreal 13, San Diego 3.
Chicago 4, Houston 3.

Sunday's Games

San Fran. 5, New York 4.
Chicago 4, Houston 3.
Los Angeles 7, Philadelphia 3.
Atlanta 8, Pittsburgh 6
Cincinnati 4, St. Louis 1.
San Diego 4, Montreal 2.

Kuo Wen-li wipes his brow after pitching no-hit game against Tampa in Little League World Series last week.

3d No-Hitter Gives Taiwan Title

WILLIAMSPORT, Pa., Aug. 26 (AP).—Taiwan City of Taiwan won the Little League world series yesterday on its third straight no-hitter, beating Tucson, Ariz., 12-0.

Huang Ching-hui who pitched a perfect game in the opener of the eight-team series, struck out 16 batters and walked one. One other player reached base on an infield error.

Mike Pimbers held Taiwan scoreless for the first three innings, but yielded three runs in the fourth on a home run, an error, a single, a wild pitch and two passed balls.

Pimbers, who had suffered an attack of asthma, was lifted in the fifth and replaced by Mike Martinez, who gave up nine runs in the last two innings on six hits.

Taiwan's 57 runs in games against Tucson, Bitburg (Germany) Air Force Base and Tampa, Fla., broke the series record of 34, set in 1962.

Another Taiwan pitcher, Kuo Wen-li, pitched a no-hitter last week against Tampa, Fla.

Delmonica Hanover Is First at International Trot

Une de Mai 3d In Slow Contest

By Gerald Eskenazi

WESTBURY, N.Y., Aug. 26 (NYT).—Although he was worried about the outside post position, and was suspicious of the Russian horse, John Chapman coolly drove Delmonica Hanover to a nose victory last night in the $150,000 Roosevelt International Trot.

The 4-year-old mare, representing the United States along with Spartan Hanover, defeated her countrymate, who had led most of the way.

Une de Mai was third, a head behind Spartan Hanover. The slow tempo—the mile was raced in 2:04 2/5—enabled the United States horses to turn it on in the final quarter of a mile. The time for the race was 2:34 2/5, and Delmonica Hanover returned $22.20 for a $2 win bet.

The Soviet trotter, Othello, broke as soon as the field of 10 took off, and the optimistic bettors in the crowd of about 34,000 at Roosevelt Raceway moaned. Othello never was in contention and finished last.

But Une de Mai, the favorite, took to the outside almost immediately. Her backers weren't concerned. She can usually trot all night, but needs a fast early going so she can wear down her opponents.

The triple betting, in which the fans pick the exact order of the first three horses for a $3 bet, was worth $213.

Othello didn't impress too many horsemen as he warmed up. But the chestnut's coat had the appearance of crushed velvet and he looked fit.

Ben Webster, a trainer-driver, clocked Othello in a prerace warmup and caught 2:24 for the mile, not impressive. Free-for-all trotters in this country usually go in 2:18. Nearby, John Chapman looked over the field. He was to drive Delmonica Hanover.

"The Russians haven't been here since 1966," he said, "and they must have come back with their guns loaded."

Carosio, the Italian horse named for a sports broadcaster, brought smiles to the Italian contingent.

"We're nervous—but the horse isn't," said the driver, Giancarlo Baldi. "If he came a half hour earlier we'd be even less nervous."

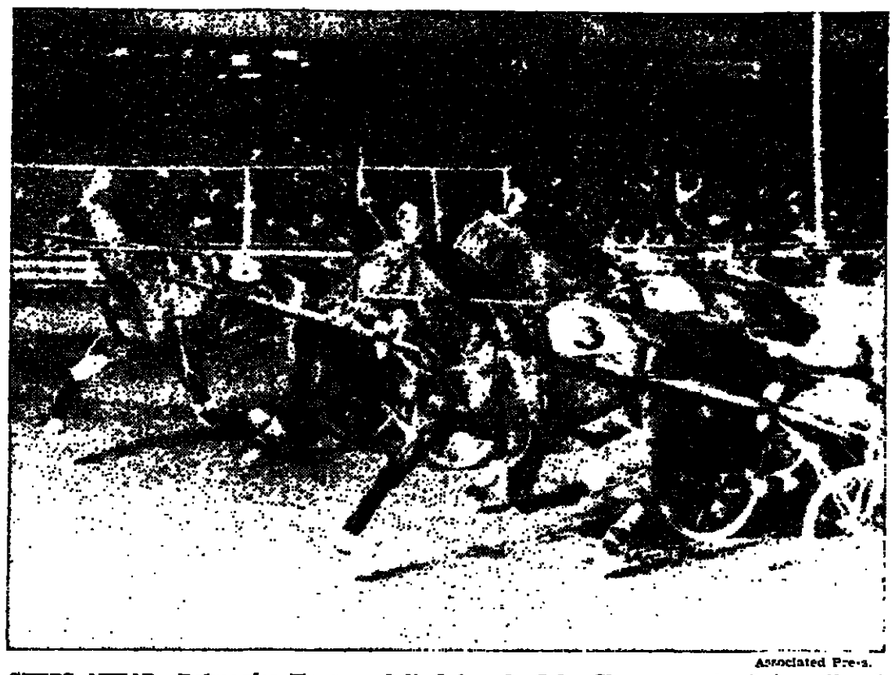
Carosio had a circuitous trip here. First, a blood test showed traces of the dreaded horse-killer, swamp fever. A subsequent test cleared him, but then his flight here was delayed a day. He didn't arrive on the ground until Friday night.

From the beginning, Une de Mai had been the overwhelming favorite. In the paddock, horsemen repeatedly talked of "the mare" when asked whom they liked, as if that were the only description necessary.

At the age of 9, the French horse not only had earned more than any standardbred in history, she entered the race with about $1.8 million, but needed only about $175,000 to top Kelso's record for all racing horses.

Othello, although winning all 24 previous starts, showed earnings of only about $70,000.

What kind of returns did Muscovites get on such a wonder animal? "Not too much," conceded the Soviet minister for breeding, Alexander Martinenkov. "But they have the satisfaction of seeing their horse win."



Associated Press.

STEPS AHEAD—Delmonica Hanover, left, driven by John Chapman, wins International.

NFL Redskins Are Too Much for Colts, Win 20-3

Kilmer Exploits Secondary Line

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26 (WP).—The Washington Redskins showed their disrespect for the so-called new look Baltimore Colts and drubbed them, 20-3, last night at RFK Stadium in an exhibition pro football game.

A record crowd of 53,497 watched its heroes stymie the Colts almost every step of the way. With Bill Kilmer exploiting the Colts' inexperienced secondary for 20 of 27 pass completions for 201 yards and one touchdown in the first half, the Redskins bolted to a 13-3 lead at intermission.

The Colts managed only four first downs in the opening period, while the Redskins were able to move at will, particularly between the 30s. Washington rolled up 265 yards to Baltimore's 62 in the half.

Curt Knight also added field goals of 21 and 42 yards and Charley Taylor's 39-yard touchdown-pass reception late in the second quarter were all the points the Redskins needed.

Sonny Jurgensen's nine-yard touchdown pass to Taylor with 1:47 remaining in the third quarter settled the issue.

Patriots 31, Saints 6

At New Orleans, New England running back John Tarver caught a 12-yard Jim Plunkett pass for one touchdown and ran five yards for another in a 31-6, rain-splattered Patriot victory over the Saints.

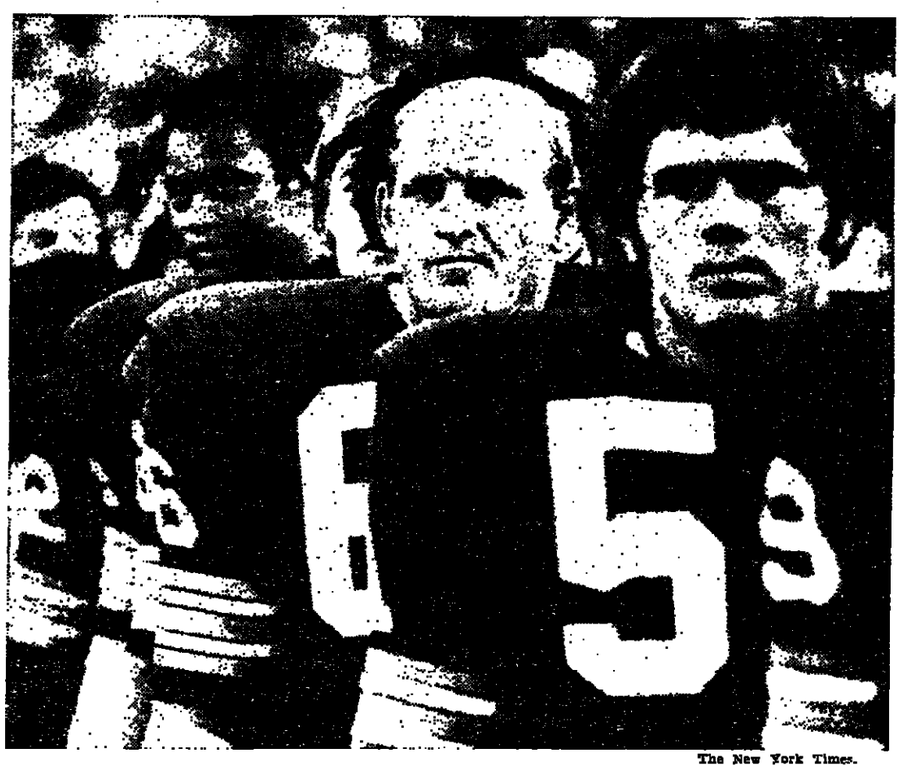
The Patriots, now 1-3-1, also scored on an 11-yard pass from Plunkett to Larry Brunson, a three-yard run by Henry Matthews and a 40-yard field goal by Bill Bell. Bell, however, missed Patriot field-goal attempts of 24, 31, 16 and 45 yards in New England's first preseason road victory since 1969.

Chargers 24, Eagles 17

At San Diego, John Sykes scored from four yards out with 32 seconds left to give the Chargers a 24-17 preseason victory over Philadelphia.

Sykes's smash over a right tackle capped a 75-yard drive led by rookie quarterback Dan Fouts, making his first pro appearance. He completed passes of 33 yards to Dave Williams and 18 yards to Jerry Levias and handed off to Jesse Taylor for 21 yards to set up the score.

Veteran Roman Gabriel brought the Eagles back from a 17-3 halftime deficit but could not put across the tying score in the closing seconds.



The New York Times.

STANDOUT—Ray Nitschke, the balding man at attention for the national anthem before a recent game, is hanging on with the Gree n Bay Packers, hoping to survive squad cuts.

Cardinals 13, Jets 10

At St. Louis, Jim Bakkens kicked a 54-yard field goal with one second remaining, giving the Cardinals a 13-10 preseason victory over the New York Jets.

The field goal, hastily set up following a Jets fumble, climaxed a feverish St. Louis rally in the game's final 10 minutes.

Soccer-style kicker Bobby Howfield had booted a 12-yard field goal with 4:39 gone in the last quarter to put the Jets on top, 10-3. Jim Hart, stymied for three periods, then quarterbacked the Cardinals on a 70-yard march to tie the score with 1:41 remaining.

Vikings 34, Raiders 10

At Berkeley, Calif., safety Jeff Wright opened Minnesota's scoring with a 15-yard interception return and rookie Chuck Foreman ran for two touchdowns in the Vikings' 34-10 exhibition victory over Oakland.

Foreman, the team's top draft pick from Miami, went six yards for a touchdown in the third period and 29 for another early in the fourth.

Quarterback Bob Berry fooled the Raiders by sending Foreman around left end on a third-and-10 situation for the final touchdown.

Browns 20, Falcons 17

Knoxville, Tenn., quarterback Mike Phipps ran for one touchdown and his understudy, Brian Sipe, passed for another as Cleveland edged Atlanta, 20-17.

The loss was Atlanta's first after two preseason victories. Cleveland now has a 2-1-1 record.

Phipps, playing only in the first half, capped an 81-yard, 14-play drive with a two-yard rollout for the Browns' first touchdown in the second period.

China Deadlock Seen In Asia Games Talks

JAKARTA, Aug. 26 (UPI).—An Indonesian sports official yesterday predicted a deadlock on the admission of China to the forthcoming Seventh Asian Games when the games' federation executive committee meets in Bangkok Sept. 17 and 18.

The official told newsmen that China's policies meant that Taiwan would have to be expelled from the Asian Games Federation. On the other hand, China has not yet become a member of the International Olympic Committee and admission of China at this stage might cost the Asian Games the IOC's patronage.

More Sports News On Page 9

Friday's and Saturday's Line Scores

Friday's Games

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Los Angeles ..... 000 102 000—3 7 2
Philadelphia ..... 000 000 300—3 5 2
John and Ferguson; Twitchell, Diorio (9), and Boone. W—John, 12-7. L—Twitchell, 12-6.

Chicago ..... 002 000 000—2 10 1
Houston ..... 210 000 01x—4 7 0
Hooton, Burris (7) and Hundley; Reuss and Jutze. W—Reuss, 14-9. L—Hooton, 10-12.

Pittsburgh ... 000 000 000 2—2 10 1
Atlanta ..... 000 000 012—3 4 0
Briles, Walker (7), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen; Morton, Devine (8), and Dietz. W—Devine, 2-3. L—Giusti, 6-2. HR—Baker (14).

St. Louis ... 110 020 000 01—5 9 1
Cincinnati .. 100 002 001 00—4 11 2
Forster, Segui (10), and Simmons; Billingham, Borbon (6), Hall (8), Carroll (10), and Bench. W—Segui, 6-4. L—Carroll, 5-8. HR—Simmons (10), Cruz (10), Rose (4), Kosco (5).

San Diego ..... 020 002 001—5 9 1
Montreal ..... 010 001 010—3 7 0
Reedson, Caldwell (8), and Kendall; Moore, Jarvis (7), Stoneman (8), Marshall (9) and Humphrey. W—Troedson, 5-4. L—Moore, 7-13. HR—Murrell (5), Breeden (11).

San Fran. ... 000 000 000 0—0 7 1
New York ... 000 000 000 1—1 9 0
Marichal and Rader; Koosman and Grote. W—Koosman, 10-14. L—Marichal, 10-10.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Texas ..... 001 400 000—5 6 1
Cleveland ..... 000 040 01x—11 13 1
Durham, Brown (5), Hudson (5), Gogolewski (7), and Suarez; Timmerman and Duncan. W—Timmerman, 7-4. L—Durham, 6-3. HR—Johnson (8), Duffy, 2 (2).

New York ..... 000 010 000—1 5 1
Oakland ..... 101 001 02x—5 7 2
Medich and Munson; Hunter, Knowles (8) and Fosse. W—Hunter, 16-8. L—Medich, 10-7. HR—Green (3).

Detroit ..... 000 101 012—5 13 1
Chicago ..... 001 040 000—5 9 1
Lolich, Scherman (8), and Freehan; Wood, Acosta (8), Stone (9) and Herrmann. W—Scherman, 3-2. L—Acosta, 7-6. HR—Cash (17).

Boston ..... 101 001 000—3 11 2
California ..... 000 020 000—2 5 2
Lee (14-8) and Fisk; Lange, Barber (7) and Torborg. L—Lange (1-1).

Kansas City ..... 000 000 000—0 3 2
Baltimore ..... 111 100 02x—6 13 0
Fitzmorris, Razano (4), Mingori (7), Dal Canton (7) and Healy; McNally and Williams. W—McNally, 13-13. L—Fitzmorris, 5-2. HR—Coggins (4).

Milwaukee ..... 000 000 000—0 4 2
Minnesota ..... 011 000 01x—3 7 0
Lockwood and Porter; Decker and Mitterwald. W—Decker, 8-5. L—Lockwood, 5-8. HR—Mitterwald (15), Hisle (13).

Saturday's Games

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Detroit ..... 020 010 000—4 7 0
Chicago ..... 001 000 001—2 11 2
Perry, Hiller (9) and Sims; Bahnsen, Fisher (7) and Herrmann. W—Perry (12-11). L—Bahnsen (16-15). HR—May (13th).

Boston ..... 001 002 001—4 5 0
California ..... 000 000 000—0 4 1
Curtis and Fisk; Ryan, Sells (9) and Torborg. W—Curtis, 12-10. L—Ryan, 14-16.

New York ..... 000 000 000—0 4 2
Oakland ..... 000 010 01x—2 7 0
Dobson and Munson; Blue and Fosse. W—Blue, 15-7. L—Dobson, 7-5. HR—Bando (22).

Milwaukee ..... 010 403 002—10 13 1
Minnesota ..... 000 031 200— 6 11 2
Colborn, Short (8), Velasquez (7) and Porter; Goltz, Corbin (4), Albury (8), Campbell (9), Bane (9) and Rool. W—Colborn, 17-8. L—Goltz, 4-3. HR—Briggs (18).

Kansas City ... 100 000 000—1 9 2
Baltimore ..... 200 005 00x—7 11 1
Busby, Hoerner (5), Bird (6), Drago (7) and Healy; Alexander and Williams. W—Alexander, 8-6. L—Busby 12-12.

Texas ..... 011 002 010—5 12 0
Cleveland ..... 100 012 101—6 8 1
Bibby, Brown (9) and Suarez; Tidrow, Lamb (6), Sanders (8) and Ellis. W—Sanders, 6-5. L—Brown, 4-2. HR—Johnson (7), Burroughs (21), Ball 2 (11), Torres (8).

NATIONAL LEAGUE

St. Louis ..... 100 200 000—3 8 0
Cincinnati ..... 221 000 00x—5 9 0
Wise, Murphy (3), Hrabosky (6), Pena (7) and Simmons; Gullett and Bench. W—Gullett, 15-8. L—Wise, 12-10.

Chicago ..... 000 021 100 1—4 12 1
Houston ..... 000 000 300 0—3 9 0
Reuschel, Locker (8) and Hundley; Roberts, Forsch (8), Ray (10) and Jutze. W—Locker, 7-5. L—Ray, 6-2. HR—Monday (22).

San Diego ... 000 110 001— 3 13 5
Montreal ..... 200 003 21x—13 15 0
Grief, Romo (2), Ross (6), Snook (8) and Kendall; Torrez and Stanson, Humphrey (9). W—Torrez, 8-11. L—Grief, 7-14. HR—Fairly (14), Allen (11), Jorgensen (6).

L.A. ..... 000 002 011 002—6 11 0
Phila. ..... 120 000 010 000—4 8 1
Downing, Brewer (7), Richert (9), Rau (12) and Ferguson; Brett, Culver (9), Scarce (10), Brandon (12) and Boone. W—Richert, 3-1. L—Scarce, 0-5. HR—Ferguson 2 (20), Grabarkewitz (1).

Pittsburgh ... 120 000 011 01—6 10 1
Atlanta ..... 020 012 000 03—8 9 1
Rooker, Johnson (7), R. Hernandez (8), Lamb (8), Giusti (9) and Sanguillen; P. Niekro, J. Niekro (9), Neibauer (11) and Casanova. W—Neibauer (2-1). L—Giusti (7-2). HR—D. Johnson (35th), Zisk (7th), Baker (15th), Hebner (18th).

San Fran. ..... 100 000 000—1 7 2
New York ..... 000 000 000—0 4 2
Bradley (11-11) and Rader; Seaver, McGraw (9) and Grote. L—Seaver (15-7).

Observer

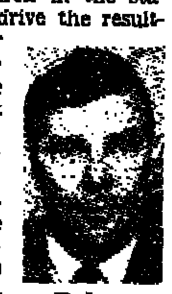
To Vacationers

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON.—Following are the necessities for a summer vacation and instructions for their use:

1. Station wagon and turnpike.

Place the children in the station wagon and drive the resulting ensemble over 500 miles of the turnpike. If the children are not (a) crying (b) fighting, (c) screaming or (d) throwing the suitcases through the rear windows after the first 50 miles of the turnpike, you are doing something wrong. Return home at once and start again.



Baker

2. John Dillinger's secret cave.

Actually it doesn't have to be Dillinger's, or even a cave. It might be Pretty Boy Floyd's childhood home, or Sitting Bull's hidden buffalo lick. It might be anything that can be advertised on roadside billboards every two miles and cost $3 a ticket to be visited. A suspicion of fraudulence should lie upon it like a miasma. It should bore the children instantly and leave both parents in a rotten mood.

3. Motel, hamburger, television, air conditioning and turnpike roar.

After driving the 500 miles of turnpike and spending $15 at John Dillinger's secret cave, put the crying, fighting, screaming or suitcase-throwing children into the motel, stuffing them first with the hamburger. Turn on the television to drown the turnpike roar, and start catching a cold from the air-conditioning.

4. Sand.

Pascal wrote that there is no vacation without sand, and how right he was. Place the sand in the bedsheets shortly after retiring so that it will not be discovered until you are just about to drop off to sleep.

5. Sunburn.

Many vacationers rush right out on the first day and get their sunburns immediately, only to find that they have very little use for them. It is true that there is not much a person can do with a sunburn except talk about it, but certain people cannot feel they are on vacation until they have their sunburn. They get it as soon as possible, perhaps because they fear all the sunburns will be gone if they wait too long. If you are not one of these manic types you may find it wiser not to get your sunburn until the last day of vacation.

6. Three inches of rain.

Do not use up all three inches of rain right away, for you will have nothing left to justify a satisfying wallow in self-pity as your vacation progresses. If you are on a two-week vacation, three inches of rain can be stretched to ruin 10 or 11 of your 14 days, thus strengthening your awareness of the injustice of life and reminding you once again of the many conspiracies being plotted against you, yourself, personally. It never hurts these days to be on guard, especially after vacations.

7. Rusty nail.

This is a sunny-day necessity. If the sun is threatening to shine, place the rusty nail someplace where you can easily puncture yourself accidentally with it before the last cloud has disappeared. This will give you an afternoon discussing sunburns and nail punctures with others in a doctor's crowded waiting room. If you have been clever about your three inches of rain, the sunny day will have gone before the tetanus needle arrives.

8. Camera.

Immediately upon arriving at your very first motel place the camera conspicuously on a table in the restaurant where thieves will see it, and go away for three hours. This will spare you the necessity of recording any of those precious vacation moments for your memory snapshot album. Some people cannot do this. They want at least one roll of snapshots before getting the camera stolen. These people invariably regret it. Years later, in their dotage, browsing through old snapshot albums, there it all is. Sunburn, athlete's foot, mother getting a cold in the motel air-conditioning. 12 days of rain.

And as the memories, memories of how they spent their youths, come flooding back, the emotion comes with it, and they cry for August long ago.

Lose the camera first thing.

Mr. and Mrs. Ambalal Patel (foreground) and six members of their family outside their new London home. NYT.

Life in Exile For Asians From Uganda

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON (NYT).—Ambalal Patel lives in a neat row house on Anseli Road with 10 members of his family, with pleasant English and Chinese neighbors, a big mortgage and some bitter memories.

A year ago Mr. Patel and his relatives were forced to leave Uganda, his home for nearly 40 years. The family was among the 28,000 expelled Asians who came to this country on their British passports and tried to make a new life for themselves.

Now only about 1,000 remain in the resettlement camp established by the British government. Of 16 centers two remain open. But many of the problems faced by the new immigrants clearly have not been solved by their move from temporary shelters into society.

Mr. Patel, who is 59 years old, is one of the lucky ones. He recently bought his house in the southwestern London borough of Wandsworth—and only seven of the 160 Uganda Asian families in the area have managed to do that. Others live in overpriced rented rooms or with relatives long established in the area.

Still, it has not been easy for the Patel family, whose members emerged virtually destitute from Uganda after giving up a profitable lumber business, two cars and a large house outside Kampala. Mr. Patel, who borrowed money for the down payment on the $35,000 house, has monthly payments running about $340.

The family manages because six members are working—two daughters, two sons and their wives. Together they bring home over $1,000 a month, which provides enough for food and for the upkeep of a six-year-old car bought recently for $400.

"We miss Uganda," said Surendra Patel, 30, who works as a platform attendant in the London subway. "I was born and educated there, and we all enjoyed it. But this is a nice country, and we have managed well so far."

"I really don't like it," said his mother as she served coffee. "I feel lonely because there are not that many Asians in the neighborhood."

A recent study demonstrated the good fortune of the Patel family. The report, by the resettlement unit of the Wandsworth Council for Community Relations, showed that about 25 percent of the men are unemployed, as against a jobless rate of 1.5 percent in the area.

"There is strong evidence that men are unable to get employment because of lack of training, poor English, discrimination by employers, unrealistic expectations, unrecognized physical disabilities and inadequate guidance," the study said.

It added that some at work were clearly exploited, noting that the former head of a pharmaceutical manufacturing company in Uganda was working as a clerk in a drugstore for $25 a week.

The problems of finding adequate housing were expected. Even before the Asians arrived in Wandsworth, some 7,000 residents were on the waiting lists for low-cost public units. Private houses and apartments in the London area are too expensive for most of the new immigrants unless large families pool their resources.

The government, which established the Uganda Resettlement Board to oversee the mass influx, has sought to steer the immigrants to uncrowded areas. This has met with only limited success because many of the newcomers prefer large centers where they can find jobs and friends. Nearly half have settled in the London area.

The camp at West Malling, in Kent, about 40 miles south of London, had a peak of nearly 1,000 Asians shortly after they started flying to Britain. There are still 550 at the former Royal Air Force base, which will become an open prison after the last Asians leave.

Children were playing soccer on the open fields the other day and a catering service was providing large helpings of Asian food in the dining room. And Mrs. Manjulaben Radia was in tears.

"I kept my British passport," she explained through an interpreter, "but my husband accepted Uganda citizenship because he thought he would stay there. Then they ordered us out. I could come to Britain but he couldn't. Now he's in India and we—I have two children—are here. We miss him."

Of those still in the two remaining camps, some are holding out for homes near large cities; others are elderly and fearful of leaving; still others do not speak English and worry about their chances of grappling with the problems of a strange society.

By the end of the year the two centers are also expected to be closed. The government, though aware of the problems of those who have left, has made it clear that no families will be taken back.

Government officials are confident that their handling of the new immigrants has largely managed to overcome the political and social hazards feared when the Asians began to arrive.

At the time many Britons, pointing to high unemployment, serious housing shortages and crowded schools, openly complained about the prospect of taking in large numbers of Asians.

The grumbling heard then has faded, though some workers in community relations still feel that any public-opinion survey would show widespread unhappiness over the decision to accept Asians who chose British passports rather than citizenship in Uganda in 1962, when the country became independent after 70 years of British rule.

But many people have served as volunteers to help the Asians overcome their hardships. Some experts report that there seems to have been an improvement in the attitudes of white Britons on race. From 1968 to 1972, one poll reported, the number of people who believed that the country benefited from the immigration of Indians, Pakistanis and West Indians rose to 30 percent from 16.

The problems of absorbing the latest arrivals remain serious. Too few have achieved the measure of success of the family of Ambalal Patel.

PEOPLE: *Teacher Marks 5 Years With a New Heart*

Louis B. Russell Jr., 48, of Indianapolis, celebrated the fifth anniversary of his heart transplant Sunday. Said to be the world's longest living survivor of such surgery, Russell calls the years after Aug. 24, 1968, the day he got his new heart at the University of Virginia, "the best years of my life. Doctors at the center tell me I'm over the hump." A teacher, he carries a full load of classes, serves as lay chaplain of the Indianapolis Police Department and does volunteer work for the Indiana State Heart Association, in addition to making speeches. "My doctor tells me that almost anybody trying to keep up with me would quit in a couple of days."

AP.

Louis B. Russell Jr. ..."the best years"

* * *

No one, not even Queen Juliana herself, is quite sure where she will be Sept. 5 on the 25th anniversary of her inauguration. On Sept. 4, in Amsterdam, she will draw a card from a hat and the Dutch city indicated on the card is where she will go to celebrate.

* * *

SMALL CONSOLATION: If Rudolph Valentino had lived, he would have survived the coming of talking pictures which doomed so many silent screen stars and would have been a major star well into the 1960s. Such was the word from astrologer Anthony Norvell, who charted the course of the star's life as if he had lived, and talked about it last week at a ceremony at Valentino's mausoleum in Hollywood. Several hundred persons turned out for the ceremony, commemorating the 47th anniversary of his death.

* * *

Lois Snow, widow of Edgar Snow, the American writer and China expert, plans to go to China next month to bury part of his ashes there. She plans to place the remaining ashes by the Hudson River during a lecture tour to the United States this winter. Mrs. Snow, who lives in Leysin, Switzerland, said that her husband had left a letter in which he said: "I loved China. I should like part of me to stay there after death as it always did during life. America fostered and nourished me. I should like part of me placed by the Hudson River before it enters the Atlantic to touch Europe and all the shores of mankind of which I felt a part, as I knew good men in almost every land."

* * *

Singer Roberta Flack will enter the University of Massachusetts School of Education at Amherst to begin work on a doctorate this fall. A Grammy winner for her recording of "First Time Ever I Saw Your Face," Miss Flack will study methods of teaching disadvantaged children. She is a graduate of Howard University and a former teacher. Comedian Bill Cosby is also working for a doctorate in education at the university.

* * *

Has Barbara Hutton had a nervous breakdown following the accidental death of her only child Lance Reventlow in a plane crash, a reader asked Walter Scott of Parade. "I hear," said the reader, that she has become a recluse in Tangiers. True? False, says Scott. She is living in Paris. But she has put her Tangiers home on the market for $2 million.

* * *

Mrs. Myron Harp of Junction City, Kansas, won a blue ribbon at the Central Kansas Free Fair in Abilene last week. After three days on display, the police came and took it away. Seems the greenery Mrs. Harp used to set off some red buds was marijuana. "It just grows wild in my backyard," said Mrs. Harp, "and I thought it added to the arrangement, so I used it for fern. The long, lacy leaves are real pretty." No charges were filed.

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